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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,347—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1898.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)
Contains over 300 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the Midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
Complete Sanitation. Electric Light. Lifts.
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	9th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th „
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	23rd „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th „
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	27th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th „
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th „
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th „

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at [illegible].

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,820	1st Aug. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	15th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st July.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 1, 1898.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Re. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and local rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
BOMBAY, [illegible]. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th July, 1898, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th July, calling at Karrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 2nd July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 7th July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 2nd July.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut at from same forwarded economicall.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights, with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious [illegible]

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TREACHER & Co., LD.,

CHEROOT OR DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR KEEPING CHEROOTS, GLOVES, &C., DURING THE MONSOON.

Size...	1	1½	2	2½	4	10	Litres.
Cash...Rs.	2-2	2-2	3-8	4-4	6-0	12-0	each.
Credit... „	2-8	2-8	3-14	4-12	6-12	13-8	„

CHEROOT DRYING TINS.

Size to hold	50	75	100	Cheroots.
Cash ... Rs.	1-0	1-4	2-0	
Credit ... „	1-2	1-7	2-4	

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

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PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to all parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCES—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	18

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (G [illegible]) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, [illegible]

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Beg to call attention to their fine Selection of Goods,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
CONSISTING OF
SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY
FANCY LEATHER GOODS,
ART METAL WORK.
LADIES' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES AND BAGS,
WRITING CASES AND DESKS,
E.- FISH EATING KNIVES AND FORKS,
E.-P. DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
&c., &c., &c.
ALL OF GUARANTEED QUALITY AND RECENT DESIGN.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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"DOCTOR ADVISES"

FOTHERGILL'S Madonal for Liver.
MUNK'S Balsam for Asthma.
MUNK'S Codlactone for Wasting.
MUNK'S Pulmonicon for Cough.
SQUIBB'S Dysentery Drops for Dysentery.
SQUIBB'S Ague Specific for Fevers.
PETER'S Brain Panacea for Overwork
HERMIT'S Sataraua Salve for Dhobie's Itch.
HERMIT'S Brassicon for Pains.
ST. MARK'S Restorative Beads for the Blood.

FROM **MADON, SONS & CO.,** CHEMISTS
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed..........£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders..........£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896..........£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital..........£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date..........£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM AND CO.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

RICHARD LIPP & SOHN,

STUTTGART,

PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ALL THE ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE.

RECIPIENTS OF GOLD MEDALS AND AWARDS AT ALL THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

ESTABLISHED OVER 65 YEARS.

The Square Pianofortes Manufactured by these popular manufacturers are well known in India and have for years past sold on their own merits. Of this manufacture we obtain regular shipments of the following style of Piano and which we can with confidence recommend as an instrument that will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to our recommendation.

OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

On the American System. The casing is of natural polished American Walnut, and is screwed and brass bound. Has 7 octaves; Sympathetic or Overstrung Scale; American system of Dampers, and is constructed with a fine polished Iron Frame throughout.

CASH RS. 875.

On the Hire-Purchase System { For 12 Months, Rs. 81-12 per month.
For 24 Months, „ 43- 8 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	76,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

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KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
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MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the POLICY HOLDERS of the BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 P.M., TO-DAY, the 2nd July, 1898.

F. L. McAFEE,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On 1st AUGUST
PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
will transfer their
FORT BUSINESS
to new and commodious premises in the
"ORIENTAL BUILDINGS"
(OPPOSITE FLORAL FOUNTAIN),
and on the same date the HEAD OFFICES of the Company will be TRANSFERRED from Byculla to the NEW FORT PREMISES.

The Retail Business of the BYCULLA BRANCH will be carried on at Byculla as hitherto.

THOS. STEPHENSON,
Actg. General Manager.

July 1st, 1898.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

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Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
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CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1898.

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It is optional with the Sirkar to accept any of the offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to—

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i.e. MADHAVARAO RAMCHUNDRA, Fadnis,
Baroda State.

B. N. KALE,
Assistant Fadnis.
Baroda, Fadnis Office, 20th June, 1898.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HAJI ALI BIN HAJI AHMED BIN HAJI RAZIC CHURCHUFCHEE (written in Her Majesty's Consul General's Certificate Haji Ali Churchufchi Son of Haji Radhi) late of Baghdad in Turkish Arabia, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, (who died at Baghdad on or about the 10th day of April, 1890, (orally declaring his Will twenty days before his death which is proved and registered in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay) and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 31st day of May, 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FLORA SASSOON (in the Power of Attorney named Flora Soloman David Sassoon) of Bombay, Jewish inhabitant, the Managing partner in the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. of Bombay, Merchants, the surviving constituted Attorney of Haji Mahomed Hussain one of the two Sons of the said deceased, (for the use and benefit of and limited until the said Haji Mahomed Hussain shall obtain Probate of the said oral Will granted to him from this Court to have effect throughout the whole of British India) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for the said Flora Sassoon, on her behalf at their office at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of August, 1898, as after that date the said Flora Sassoon as such administratrix will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in her hands to the said Haji Mahomed Hussain as the person thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1898.

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J. SLADEN, I.C.S.,
President, Sukkur Municipal Commission.
Sukkur, 24th June, 1898.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopy' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. Mayvns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis a Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Laurea.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rook of Ages.
3. The Aroana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness
10. Buddha's Footpri
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D & D
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.

1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph MMM
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus, Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoyo.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinohvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL in Toung Pao, 1893. "The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions, abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—Journal of American Folk-lore, October—December, [illegible].

"Having myself worked upon similar lines in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense [illegible] brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religion [illegible]

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Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

". EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

"6 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 189[illegible].

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 10-7m., 9-47a. Low water, 3-8m., 4-3a.
Dadar Victoria Social Club, General Meeting 10 a.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana, Civil vs. Military, 1-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 10-57m., 10-46a. Low water, 4-8m., 4-58a.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily average attendance 111, Admissions 1,260, Prevailing disease Fevers and Diarrhœa.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning (the 4th Instant) at 10 O'clock.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—On the 3rd and 10th inst. (Sundays) members meet weather permitting, at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 6 a.m. and at Hornby Villard, at 6-30 a.m. for Cycle runs.

THEFT AT UPPER COLABA.—The officer commanding the Eastern Division, R. A., has reported to the Police the theft of a sword bayonet, worth Rs. 5, from one of his barracks, at Upper Colaba.

THEFT FROM A DWELLING HOUSE.—On the 20th June, at 11 a.m., Rustomjee Heerjibhai Sharoff, living in Galkis, chawl, Dhobi Talao, had his cupward broken open and Rs. 30 in cash, a watch, and a gold ring of the value of Rs. 54 stolen therefrom.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamo, Mombass, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay Natal. Transval Ibo Chindi and Daresalaam, per s. s. Sirsa will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day. Mails for Colombo. The Straits China, Japan, and Australia, per Parramatta will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Tuesday the 5th Instant.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. C. Clayton, a steward, on board the steam ship Brindisi, reported to the Police on Thursday, that some time during the previous night, some person or persons entered his bar and carried away a tin cash box, containing Rs. 100 in cash. The cash box was found by a stevedor's foreman, named Murphy near No. 1 hatch, with its contents missing.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Sowing operations have been completed, and the farmers are anxiously waiting for rain which has been holding off since the heavy down pour of the 17th instant.—The mixed train will leave Rajkote at 8 a.m. and reach Jamnagar at 11-18 a.m. from to-morrow, instead of leaving Rajkota at 8-10 p.m. as it does now.—A Bunia was murdered by a Shepherd, at Pallelimoti, six days ago. It appears that the deceased had lent the Shepherd some money which was not forthcoming, so the Bunia filed a suit against him, with the result that an altercation issued, and the lender was done to death. The murderer is under arrest.

ENTERTAINMENT.—At the invitation of Mr. Sham rao Vithal, J.P. and Professor N.G. Velinkar, a select and representative social gathering of the friends of Mr. Anandrao Ramkrishna Talcherkar, Cashier Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, was held on Tuesday evening, at the bungalow of Professor Velinkar, to congratulate him on having received the title of Rao Bahadur. After some very appreciative speeches in which the many excellent qualities of the Rao Bahadur were dwelt upon, the party was entertained to music and refreshments. Rao Bahadur Anandrao Talcherkar, has a record of long and distinguished services, extending over 38 years in the Indian Marine. He has moreover been for some years and is still a Commissioner of the Bandora Municipality, and is a public spirited citizen of many sided activity. A man of great refinement, with a gentle and amiable disposition, he is loved and honoured by a large circle of friends who were glad to get an opportunity of giving expression to the esteem in which he is held.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

SEIZURES OF SUSPECTED PLAGUE.

The Medical College Hospital authorities reported five cases of suspected plague to the Health Department. The attacks occurred in Wards Nos. 7, 16, 8, and 12, respectively, and were all Hindu patients. Two of the number as will be seen, were from Ward No. 8.

OPENING OF A PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Yesterday morning a new plague hospital, solely for the use of the Mohamedan community of Ward No. 20, was opened out in Jhowtalah Road. Mr. Greer congratulated Mr. Abdul Rahman on his organising such an excellent institution.

CLEANSING OPERATIONS.

Wednesday morning the two hundred newly-imported Sonthal coolies who had completed work, in Ward No. 4, were sent to clean out Ward No. 8. It is the intention of the Chairman of the Corporation to import a further batch of men so that the other Wards may be similarly treated

THE FATAL RIOT AT BARRUIPUR.

The case against 29 men charged with being implicated in the recent fatal riot at Barruipur, was resumed on Wednesday at the Court of Mr. Forrester, Joint-Magistrate of Alipur, who framed a charge of rioting against all of them. Some of the accused were further charged with dacoity, robbery, and causing grievous hurt. The case was adjourned till the 2nd inst for the cross-examination of the witnesses for the posecution.

RAISING A FALSE ALARM.

At the instance of the East Indian Railway authorities, one Fulchand Kahar, employed in the Loco. Depatment, Howrah Railway, was charged yesterday before Mr. C. N. Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, with raising a false alarm with intent to disturb the public tranquillity. While Mr. Cummins, Loco. Foreman at Howrah, was holding an enquiry, the accused, who was one of his workmen, declared that he saw a man being forcibly caught at Calcutta by a doctor, and with the help of the police, removed to hospital, although he was in no way sick. In consequence of this declaration, several of the Railway workmen and chaprassies declined to come to work through fear of molestation. Owing to the prompt intervention of the railway authorities, a strike of employes was averted. The police on being communicated with arrested the accused, who afterwards denied having made any such statement. Mr. Cummins and three native workmen gave evidence in support of the prosecution and the Magistrate framed a charge under section 505 I. P. Code, against the accused who was remanded to jail.

FRESH SEIZURES OF PLAGUE AND DEATH.

Tuesday's statistical returns showed the largest number of suspected cases of plague (eight) which have been registered. Of this number, six cases were reported from the affected area of Ward No. 8, one from Ward No. 7, and one from Ward No. 10. Three of the attacks in Ward No. 8 were reported by Dr. Stevens, the District Medical Officer, and the Vigilance Committee, who had the patients removed to the new Plague Ward Hospital. All the eight seizures were confined to Hindus. There was one death officially reported, that was a Mohamedan who was admitted into the Medical College on the 20th and who died on the 28th. This brings the total number of seizures to 155, and the total number of deaths to 110. Besides the five new cases removed to the Medical College Hospital on Tuesday, there are thirteen previous cases still undergoing treatment at that institution; one at the Manicktollah Hospital, and two at the Campbell Hospital. The average total death-rate of the previous five years was 50, and that up to date 43.

RETURN OF PASSENGER BOATS.

Three-fourths of the passenger boats plying between Calcutta and Budge Budge have returned; syces are also returning, and several have gone back to work in the tramway service.

A PROPHYLACTIC SUPPLY.

The Health Officer has received a further prophylactic supply from Professor Haffkine at Bombay, sufficient for inoculating over two thousand persons. All the instruments and appliances for the process are received from Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

110-97—Crawford B and Co—Huseonally Virsan and others vs Jafferbhoy Hassum and others—Thakurdas D and C and Payne G and S.
302-97—Mansuklal D and J—Cawasjee Eduljee Patel vs Abdool Satar—Thakurdas D C and H
554-93—Ardesir H and D—Dadabhoy Pestonjee Shroff vs Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and others—Thackurdas D C and H—Part heard.
37-97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S.
656-96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.
607-96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs. Buldevdas Guneshdas and others.
387-97—Maganlal and R—Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Malegamwalla vs Dossabhoy Merwanjee Hirana—Janardhan and A.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

62-97—Roughton and B—Dewjee Ramjee and others vs Bai Vellebai—Mahadev V, Part heard.
234-97—In person—Thakur Oomar Ludha vs Thakur Kanjee Ludha—Hiralal M and M.
312-96—Bhaishanker and K—Dolatrai Achratlal vs Nathalal Mohanlal and others—Matubhai and J

Defended New Long Causes.

22-98—Ardasir H and D—Sorabjee Wookerjee Umrigar and another vs Sorabjee Pestanjee Masani—Crawford B and Co
2-98—Matubhai and J—Lukhmidas Narsey vs Morarjee Cooverjee—Little and Co
29-98—Hiralal M and M—Munjee Currimbhoy vs Ladkibai and another—Little and Co
43-98—Captain and V Kursondas Ludha and others vs Thakursey Dhunjee and others—Ardesir H and D.
720-97—Mathubai and J—Devidas Harinaldas and others vs Narondas Calliandas—Craigie L and O.
12-98—Payne G and O—Carl Jeger vs Ernestgans and others—N H Moos and Co.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 30th June:—

Station from.	Address in full as received
Madras	Maxwood Moorhead, Byculla
Bushire	Sultanally
Shahjahanpur	Eduljee Murdulla
Hingoli	Rustam Khan, Sapper Miners, Buchar Lane, Esplanade.
Fatehgur City	Manktoo Khakhar, Pydhonie

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, [illegible]

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, when the following case was tried before his lordship and a common jury.

THE POONA BUND GARDEN CASE.

THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Alfred Charles Parker, a European, aged 23, was charged in that he, on the 12th April last at Poona, did an act, namely, threw or pushed a woman named Jai over a wall of considerable height with such intention or knowledge, and under such circumstances that, if he had thereby caused death, he would have been guilty of murder, and by such act he caused hurt to the woman. He was further charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the woman. The Hon. Mr. Lang with Mr. Kirkpatrik, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Sealy, defended the accused.

Mr. Jardine applied under section 451 of the Code that the prisoner be tried by a jury of no less than half the number of Europeans.

After several challanges on behalf of the prisoner, a common jury consisting of seven Europeans and two Native Christians was empanelled.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, said that the charge against the prisoner Parker arose out of an occurrence which took place on the night of the 12th April last at Poona, and before he explained to the jury the charges he would shortly state the facts of the case. It appeared that at about 7 or half-past 7 o'clock on the night of the day in question the prisoner met a woman named Jai at the Poona railway station, where he hired a carriage. and they both having got into it drove to the Bund Garden. The carriage was left outside on the road, and the prisoner and Jai went into the garden. They went to a part of the gardens which was near to the river, the retaining wall being about 20 or 22 feet from the bed of the river, there being chains between the posts on the top. It appeared from the evidence of Jai as well as the statement of the prisoner made before the magistrate that they remained in the garden forsome time, and that on the one hand upon the statement of Jai and on the other hand upon the statement of the prisoner before the magistrate what took place was this. The woman was in some way or another either thrown or pushed over the wall on to the bed of the river, where she was found the next morning very badly injured indeed, her leg being broken above the ankle, and was removed to the hospital where she was kept for a considerable time, and where ultimately her leg had to be amputated. The prisoner, it appeared, when he left the gardens did not go back to the carriage which they had left on the road outside. Apparently he went back to the Collett hotel where he had put up, and where he arrived at about half-past 8 or 9 o'clock. Nothing was known until the woman was seen next morning lying on the rocks. Sergeant Field of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, who was on cordon duty at the Fitzgerald Bridge, Poona, went down to the bed of the river and had her removed to the hospital. There was practically no dispute between the prisoner and the woman, and the question, therefore, for the jury to determine was how came that woman into the bed of the river. The question was whether she fell over, or she was pushed or thrown over as she said in her statement before the magistrate. When the woman was examined by the magistrate she said that after she remained for a short time with the prisoner, she started to go home, when the prisoner caught her by her waist behind, and though she cried out twice, he lifted her up and threw her down from over the wall. She became senseless, and when she recovered she found she could not get up and that her foot was broken. That was the story of the woman. The story of the prisoner as it was told before the magistrate was that they got out of the carriage and went to the gardens where he went down the flight of steps to the lowest tier and remained there with the woman for a short time. He was in liquor at the time. It was then dark and he gave her a slight push and she went over the wall. He did not know that they were so close to the edge. That was the statement made by the prisoner on the 13th April immediately after he was arrested and placed before the magistrate. The prisoner enlarged the statement before the magistrate who committed the case on the 2nd May, by adding that an altercation took place between the complainant and himself, over some liquor, that is some buksheesh for liquor, that she tried to feel his pockets and he pushed her and she fell over. As regarded the rest he adhered to the statement made before the previous magistrate. These two statements, the learned counsel said, were before the jury, and it would be for them to say which of the two statements was true. In coming to a conclusion the jury would have to bear in mind the most important circumstance, namely, the conduct of the prisoner. It was clear that after the prisoner had done that, he went away without going back to the carriage straight apparently on foot to the hotel without giving the slightest information to any one of the accident. If the prisoner had accidentally pushed the unfortunate woman over the wall, did the jury think it likely that he would have left the gardens without attempting to get the slightest assistance for her and without trying to call anybody to see whether she was injured? The fall from a height of about 22 feet on to the rocky bed of the river must necessarily have caused severe injuries, and in considering the statement the jury ought to take into consideration what the prisoner did immediately after what had occurred. They would have to take into further consideration the circumstance that after the prisoner returned home, according to the evidence, he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. That was a circumstance which the jury would have to take into consideration in deciding whether it was in consequence of an accidental push the prisoner gave to the woman not knowing that she was so near the edge that she fell over. That had a material bearing on the question as to which of the two statements they believed. If they believed the statement of Jai to be correct, then the question would arise what offence the prisoner had committed. Assuming that her statement was correct what did it come to? It came to this that in consequence of some dispute, some feeling he had against her, he deliberately threw her over the wall on to the bed of the river from a height of about 22 feet, and went away without rendering her the slightest assistance. The Advocate-General then read the sections of the Penal Code under which the prisoner was charged, and in commenting on the same said that there could be no question that it was an eminently dangerous act on the part of the prisoner, and if the jury were of opinion that it was done with the intention or knowledge that it would cause death he was guilty of attempting to commit murder. He was also charged with the minor charge of causing grievous hurt, the injuries inflicted upon the woman coming with in the definition of grievous hurt.

Mr. Balwant Ramchunder, plan-maker, proved a plan of the scene of the occurrence.

Jai, woman, the complainant, who had to be brought up and accommodated with a chir in the witness-box, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrik, said that she was a woman of ill-fame. She met the prisoner at the railway station on the niget of the 12th April last, and they drove over together to the Bund Gardens. After having remained there for time, the prisoner, while she was leaving the gardens, caught hold of her in his arms, and though she cried out, he threw her down into the river. This took place at the steps by which she had got down. The prisoner caught her by her waist and carried her to the edge of the retaining wall, and having raised her threw her into the river. He carried her off her feet which did not touch the ground at any time she was carried to the retaining wall. She did not know her age. She did not see any posts or chain at that time as it was dark. After she fell she lost all consciousness. When she came to herself she found that her leg was broken and she lay there all night. A police officer next morning lifted her up and removed her to the hospital, where her leg was anuputated. She was at the hospital for nearly three months.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, the witness said that it was not a fact that she had never been to the gardens with the prisoner before that occasion. She was not in her senses when she was examined before the magistrate three weeks after the accident took place. She could not give any reason why the accused threw her into the river. There was no quarrel at all. She did not try to put her hand into his pocket, nor asked him for any money. The prisoner did not try to stop her crying out. He did not push but threw her down. When the malee asked her who pushed her, she said the prisoner pushed her. She said to the malee that the saheb pushed her and not threw her over, as she was not then in her senses. She said to the native servant who took her to the hospital that the saheb threw her over. The prisoner was not drunk; he only smelt of liquor. She never alleged that the prisoner robbed her or tried to rob her.

To the Judge: She swore that the prisoner did not push, but threw her over the wall.

Dr. J. B. Smith, who declined to kiss the Bible, but took the oath by raising his right hand and repeating the usual form, said that he was the Civil Surgeon of Poona and was attached to the Sassoon Hospital. He saw the woman after her arrival at the hospital, and found that her right leg was badly broken just above and through the ankle. It was a compound fracture, and the leg had to be amputated from below the knee. Such a fracture could have been produced by a fall twenty feet high. Amputation was necessary to save her life.

Sergeant J. W. Field, said he was on cordon duty at the Fitzgerald Bridge at Poona. On information received he went attended by his servant, to the place where the woman was lying, and had her removed to the hospital.

Cross-examined, the witness said the woman was perfectly conscious. Questions were asked to her through his servant.

To the Judge: He found the woman about ten paces from the place where blood-stains were found.

Dadu, servant of the last witness, said that, in reply to questions put to her, the woman said that a saheb lifted her up and threw her over the wall. He interpreted it to his master, Sergeant Field.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, the witness said that he remembered being examined before the magistrate at Poona. He did not tell the magistrate that the woman said to him that she was pushed over. On the contrary he said that she was lifted up and thrown over the wall. What he said to the magistrate was that the woman told him that the saheb pulled her by her waist as she was going away. He carried her up to the retaining wall and threw her over. The woman did not tell anything to him (witness) about a fight. He did not tell the magistrate that the woman told him that there was a fight between the prisoner and herself and he pushed her over the wall. Witness might have committed a mistake if he said so to the magistrate.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said that his evidence was taken down by Colonel Newnham Smith, who had not the evidence interpreted to him.

Sergeant Field was here recalled, and he stated that his servant in interpreting what the woman said to him, told him that she was thrown over the wall by an European on the previous night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said his servant Dadu made use of the word "throw" and not "push" in English." The woman told his servant that some of her ornaments had been taken away by the prisoner. Nothing was said about any fight.

Yeshwent Joteeram, a medical student attending the Sassoon Hospital, said he attended the woman Jai, on whom he found two Rupees. Witness produced the money. She said she was passing by the way when she was caught by a man, thrown down, and robbed by the man.

To the court: She said that immediately on her arrival at the Hospital. She was then conscious and understood what was said to her.

Trimbak Mackaba, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said he was the driver of [illegible] victoria at Poona. He knew the prisoner. He drove him from the [illegible] Gardens. There was a woman [illegible] He waited there from 8 p.m. till midnight, and then drove to his stables. The following morning he saw the pisoner at an hotel, and the women in hospital. The police took him there.

To Mr. Jardine: While I was staying in the carriage I heard no cries. The prisoner was sober when he entered the carriage.

Mr. Charles E. Woodward said that in April last, he was employed on the G. I. P. Railway, and on the 13th April, was staying at Collet's Hotel in Poona. The accused also stayed there. He was employed in the Customes. On the 12th April, he went out in the afternoon. Early the next morning witness saw a cut on the left side of prisoner's throat. Witness asked him how he got it. Prisoner said he had fallen on a door-step, and had got the cut. Witness went to his work. About 3 p.m. that day, witness again saw the prisoner at the hotel, and on asking him how he had got the cut, prisoner said he got the cut from a razor. Witness saw that it was a cut with a razor. He went and found the razor under the bed. That evening Inspector Fleming came to the hotel to make enquiries. Prisoner said "I known what you have come about, you have come about last night's affair." Prisoner then went away with the police officer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine witness said that while prisoner was in the hotel he appeared very gloomy and seemed to act in a strange manner.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrik witness said the razor was given by him to another police officer who came in immediately after Inspector Fleming left.

Inspector Fleming said he went on the morning of the 13th April to the Sassoon Hospital on hearing of the occurrance to the woman Jai. Prisoner, on seeing witness, said "I know what you come for; you come about last night's affair." Witness made enquiries, and from what prisoner said, the razor was produced by the last witness. Witness took prisoner to the Sassoon Hospital, where he was examined by Dr. Easdon. Prisoner was afterwards placed Before the sitting Magistrate. Witness had been to the Bund Gardens, and had seen the blood-stains there. He noticed no marks of a struggle at the place above, corresponding with the place where the woman was found lying. The gardens were open at all hours. On the 11th May, witness went to the gardens with the prisoner and Jai. The cantonment Magistrate was also present.

To Mr. Jurdine: Witness did not hear at any time that the complainant had stated that she had been robbed by the prisoner.

Dr. Easdon, who had exmined the prisoner at the Sassoon Hospital, said he found a cut or would on the prisoner's neck. It was not such a wound as would have been caused by a slip on a door-step, or by a slip of the razor. From the character of the wound, witness thought it must have been deliberately inflicted, and that it was a self-inflicted wound.

To Mr. Jardine: It was more than a scratch. Witness applied some iodine to the would.

Mr. Kirkpatrick tendered several more witness. in the case whom he did not propose to call.

Hanooman Jughea, a ramose, was called and cross-examined by Mr. Jardine. Witness said he watched all night at the Bund Gardens. As Midnight on the 12th April last, he heard no cries in the gardens.

To the Judge: He went to the gardens at 6 p.m. on the 12 April and remained there till 6 o'clock the following morning. He moved about the gardens There were Europeans there walking about from 6 p.m. to 8-30 or 9 p.m. After evening gun-fire, the four doors are locked.

Raojee Witto was cross-examined by Mr. Jardine. He was a mallee at the Bund Gardens in April last. One morning he found the woman Jai lying in the bed of the river below the bund. She said a soldier had pushed her over, (dhak-loon dille.)

Tookaram Sopana was cross-examined by Mr. Jardine. On the evening of the 12th April last, at the Poona station, witness got a victoria for the prisoner; and he and the woman Jai got in and drove away. There was another woman there. There was no altercation between the prisoner and Jai at the station, prisoner did not appear to be in liquor at the time.

The Clerk of the Crown read the prisoner's statements to the magistrate.

Prisoner said he did not wish to add anything to it.

Prisoner to the Judge: I went away from the gardens, because I could not give the woman any assistance. The night was dark, and the river was running fast. There was nobody there whom I could call to assist.

The driver of the carriage was not in his seat on the coach-box when I left the gardens.

The Judge: There is some evidence that you tried to cut your throat with a razor. Do you wish to give any explanation of that

Prisoner: No, your lordship.

Mr. Kirkpatrick briefly summed up the evidence for the prosecution. The evidence showed that the woman could not possibly have fallen down by accident; and it must be that she was either pushed away or thrown down by the prisoner. There were posts and chains, inside of which there was a row of flower-plots: and it was impossible for the woman to have fallen down unless some violence was used to her. If it was an accident, was it conceivable that the prisoner would have quietly gone home and not uttered a syllable to any body until the following morning? He must have known that the woman must have been seriously injured by the fall, and yet he made no effort whatever to procure assistance for her and to extricate her from her perilous condition. There seemed to be no animosity on the part of Jai towards the prisoner and there was no earthly reason why she should falsely accuse him.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that the "onus" of proving their allegations lay on the prosecution, and not on the learned counsel himself. The jury must see that the charges made by the prosecution had been brought home to the prisoner. The probability was that the woman put her hand into the prisoner's pocket, that on noticing th at she did so, he gave her a push without knowing the exact spot where they were, and that she accidentally fell down where she was found the next morning. With regard to the alleged attempted suicide, the jury were asked to put the matter away from their consideration altogether. According to Dr. Easdon, it was only a very slight cut, and there might be various other causes to account for it. The jury must not allow themselves to be carried away with any wrong idea regarding the cut and they must first satisfy themselves beyond all doubt that the prisoner had intentionally thrown down the woman as was alleged by the prosecution. If it was an accident or a misfortune, the accused under Section 87 of the Penal Code, was not responsible for it. Neither knew how near the edge they were at the time, on a dark night; and if the accused did not know that circumstance, and seeing the pull at his pocket, pushed the assailant away, he would not be guilty under the section. He would have no time to think between the attack made on his pocket and the accidental push. If a man standing on the stop-board of a railway carriage felt his pocket pulled, he would naturally repulse the attack without having time to think of the consequences of it. Even assuming that the prisoner gave Jai a slight push, without knowing where they were, it was quite possible Jai might have staggered back a few paces, or taken a few retrograde steps, and might thus have been accessory to her own fall. In the absence of clear proof on the point, it would be most difficult for the jury to decide whether the prisoner, in giving a slight push, was acting with rashness or recklessness, or want of proper care.

THE SUMMING UP AND VERDICT.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the whole question was, whether the prisoner, or the woman had correctly described the occurrence in the gardens on the night in question. His lordship repeated the account given by the prisoner and that given by the woman Jai. The latter did not suggest any motive why the prisoner should throw her down, He did not want to take back the two rupees he had paid her, for the money was found upon her at the hospital the following morning. It was for the jury to consider whether the woman had embellished her story by stating that she gave the prisoner no provocation whatever, and whether the prisoner's account was not the more probable of the two, namely that she tried to put her hand into his pocket, and that seeing her attempt to rob him, he naturally pushed her without knowing how near the edge they were. His lordship then drew the jury's attention to the evidence of the material witnesses in the case. The witness Dadoo had contradicted the woman's statement in certain respects, showing the discrepancy between what she stated at the hospital and before the Magistrate. His Lordship thought that there was something to be said for her statement, and something against it. With regard to the prisoner's story, his lordship said he made an addition to the first statement by saying that there was an altercation between him and the woman, and that he gave her a gentle push. The question for the jury to decide was whether the prisoner wanted to put her away, or whether he intentionally threw her over the edge. In dealing with the prisoners story, the jury must look to his subsequent conduct and the Crown made a stary point of it, what inference would the jury draw from the fact that, without saying a word to any body or doing anything to assist the woman, who, he must have known, must have been in a perilous condition, he quietly went to his hotel. It was a heartless thing to do; and it might be argued that the man who did one such heartless thing was capable of doing the other. His lordship thought the arguments not a conclusive one; for selfish considerations might have deterred the man from subjecting himself to the exposure which he must have known was sure to follow even although he had not thrown her down the edge. His lordship finally explained the charges to, the jury, with illustrative comments.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner not guilty on all the charges; and he was accordingly discharged.

The court adjourned at 6-40 p.m. till 10 o'clock on Monday morning next, when the gentlemen of the common jury are desired to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

There will be shooting for trained members at the Colaba range to-day Saturday, 2nd July, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.-D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1898.

1. It is notified that the 30th Presidential Assault-at-arms will take place at Poona on and from Monday the 29th August to Saturday the 3rd September 1898 inclusive, Intending Competitors can see the prospectus at Head-quarters.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cycling Club,—The first dance of the Club for the Season will take place in the Town Hall on Friday the 15th instant, at 9 p.m.

FANCY OR EVENING DRESS.

Tickets will be obtained from the following:—
Captain F W English, Byculla School Byculla
Surgn Major J H Dowping, Head-Quarters Bo Vol Rifles
Cr Sergt R F Smith, Grants Buildings Colaba
Sergt S F Pearcy, Government Dockyard Fort
Cyclist Corpl F Hogan, Sirdars, Carbonic Gas Coy Mazagon
Vol F H English, B B and C I Ry, Office, Marine Lines.
Mr A Beniston, Tardeo
Mr C G Roberts, Thorpe and Co Fort
W B Green's, Restaurant, Apollo Bunder
Fancy Dress.—Members Rs 2, to include 1 Lady. Non-members Rs 3, to include 1 Lady
Evening Dress.—Members Rs 3, to include 1 Lady. Non-members Rs 4, to include 1 Lady
Extra Lady Re 1
Light Refreshments will be provided

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	25	48	26	76	27	43	25	79
Friday, July 1st	0	40	0	80	0	36	1	75
Total	25	88	27	56	27	79	27	54
Total fall to July 1st, 1897	12	59	12	19	13	84	14	41
Total fall to July 1st, 1896	28	10	27	52	29	95	28	33

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	9	61
On Wednesday, the 29th June	0	45
Total	10	6
Total fall up to 29th June 1897	3	88

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF JULY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 32°, S. M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·499	Calm.	7	93·1	72·1	83	2·09	4·37	+2·4
Sirsa	29·436	ESE	3	97·3	81·4	62	...	0·87	—1·1
Delhi	29·497	ESE	5	95·2	81·0	77	0·13	0·63	—3·03
Agra	29·495	SE	5	99·0	83·4	69	...	0·24	—2·54
Cawnpore	29·490	E	3	99·8	78·1	87	0·49	7·07	...
Allahabad	29·446	E	7	90·1	78·3	96	0·02	4·93	—1·12
Jhansi	29·516	Calm	3	81·0	77·2	87	0·72	3·69	—1·58
Jacobabad	29·405	SE	7	104·4	86·5	67	...	..	—0·17
Karachi	29·510	W	14	94·9	82·5	78	..	...	—0·57
Jeypore	29·518	W	4	100·6	77·9	68	0·06	3·28	+0·52
Ajmere	29·520	W	10	99·9	82·0	70	...	0·70	—1·76
Deesa	29·559	WSW	20	99·8	81·0	70	...	0·31	—2·16
Ahmedabad	29·592	SW	4	97·2	80·6	67	0·01	5·81	
Bhuj	29·516	WSW	22	94·3	79·4	72	0·01	0·68	—1·39
Rajkot	29·587	SSW	17	97·9	77·6	76	..	3·13	—1·96
Ghadechi	29·603	SW	16	98·1	80·8	65	..	9·03	...
Veraval	29·607	W	19	85·6	82·3	84	..	4·01	...
Neemuch	29·582	WSW	5	95·8	78·6	63	...	2·95	—1·72
Indore	29·588	W	9	90·2	74·6	69	...	5·63	—1·52
Saugor	29·544	W	...	80·2	72·1	87	1·18	14·40	+6·57
Jubbulpore	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...
Khandwa	29·616	W	14	87·2	75·6	74	0·88	3·81	—2·60
Raipur	29·587	SW	11	84·8	72·1	92	0·13	6·10	—3·32
Nagpur	29·568	W	11	88·3	80·1	78	0·13	6·60	—2·65
Amraoti	29·629	W	12	87·6	73·8	88	0·66	6·47	—0·80
Akola	29·619	W	9	92·9	74·7	72	...	4·32	—1·44
Surat	29·614	SW	8	90·1	81·1	77	0·01	12·46	+1·67
Malegaon	29·650	W	17	91·4	73·6	74	...	3·79	—1·18
Bombay	29·685	W	16	81·8	76·4	82	1·76	27·23	+6·69
Poona	29·700	WSW	16	85·0	70·8	81	0·06	4·93	+0·02
Ahmednagar	29·684	WSW	10	85·5	70·9	77	0·02	2·64	...
Aurangabad	29·674	SW	11	92·9	70·7	71	...	3·15	...
Sholapur	29·710	SW	16	83·7	73·0	71	...	6·48	+1·29
Ratnagiri	29·723	N W	10	85·4	74·9	93	0·56	45·74	+13·12
Belgaum	29·773	SW	28	79·2	65·8	92	0·15	10·38	+2·38
Goa	29·791	N W	14	86·0	75·4	95	0·40	28·63	...
Karwar	29·762	WSW	9	85·7	79·0	77	...	41·03	+2·71
Mangalore	29·809	SSW	4	88·8	75·9	87	0·31	37·84	+1·35
Calicut	29·828	Calm	5	86·2	74·0	92	0·65	34·12	—0·01
Cochin	29·857	Calm	F	88·5	75·1	91	0·23	30·58	+1·22
Bangalore	29·804	WSW	15	81·2	65·3	76	...	2·10	—1·49
Secunderabad	29·676	WNW	15	91·6	73·0	64	...	4·70	—0·37
Masulipatam	29·654	NW	14	97·7	82·5	68	..	6·88	+1·14
Bellary	29·741	W	13	92·2	75·7	54	..	1·31	—0·60
Cuddapah	29·716	NW	L	99·2	81·4	53	...	1·11	—3·12
Madras	29·713	NW	9	100·0	83·0	52	...	2·09	—0·11
Coimbatore	29·787	SW	5	91·9	71·1	78	...	0·78	—0·68
Trichinopoly	29·762	WNW	11	100·6	78·8	56	...	0·08	—1·53
Negapatam	29·747	SW	10	101·4	80·4	63	...	2·59	+0·75
Colombo	29·852	WSW	9	88·0	79·5	75	...	10·94	+3·58
Aden	29·631	Calm.	13	95·3	82·8	77	...	...	—0·01

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall,—J J H=0·51 (26·34); G T H=0·80 (28·30); St G H=0·77 (27·60); C P=1·76 (27·23).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jeypore and Saugor, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, while they vary between south-west and north-west elsewhere. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Khandwa, 26 at Ahmednagar, 24 at Bombay, 22 at Bangalore, Trichinopoly and Neemuch, and 16 at Rajkot, Deesa, Ghadechi and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess of the normal at Ajmere, Rajkot, Neemuch, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah. Trichnopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum 5° in excess at Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Lahore (2·09"), between one and two inches at Saugor and Bombay. light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jeypore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin. and a few drops at Ahmednagar, Surat, Khandwa, Ahmedabad and Allahabad. The monsoon gradient on the west coast between Cochin and Bombay is slightly steeper than usual, and rain is to be expected along the coast. Rain is also likely in Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces. To-day the weather conditions are slightly more favourable for local showers in Gujarat and Rajputana. The winds on the North Coromandel Coast have again shifted to north-west, and indicate disturbed weather conditions in the Bay.

The s s Satos left Mombassa on the 19th and experienced up to Latitude 3° N., Longitude 47° E., fresh to light south-east Trades, passing clouds and high sea and swell; to arrival on the 29th June, fresh monsoon, passing clouds, a high moderating sea and passing showers near coast. Mail Steamer Egypt left Aden on the 26th and reports having experienced up to Longitude 50° E. light north-easterly to south easterly winds; thence to 59° moderate to fresh monsoon, passing coulds and a high south-westerly sea and swell; to 71° strong monsoon blowing with a moderate gale, cloudy, and high sea; to arrival moderate to gentle monsoon and cloudy weather.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA JULY 1.

Friday: The barometer has fallen almost everywhere. A well marked trough of low pressure overlies the Gangetic Plain and the general conditions of pressure are fairly normal and regular. Easterly and south-easterly winds prevail over Northern India and westerly winds over Central India and the Peninsula. At Songar Island there is a northerly and Akyab a north-east wind, so that over the head of the bay the wind directions are irregular. The force is lighter than usual over a large part of the country, but along the west coast it is strong and increasing. The temperature has fallen very rapidly in the Punjab but has generally risen in the other provinces. The heat is greater than usual over Rajputana, Bombay and the Peninsula, but is generally below the normal elsewhere, In the Punjab the deficiency is between five and ten degrees and in the north of the Central Provinces between five and eight degrees. At Peshawar and Rawalpindi the day temperatures yesterday were more than fifteen degrees below the normal, and the highest maximum throughout India was a hundred and six at Montgomery. Rain has fallen generally, except in Sind, Western Rajputana, Gujarat, Khandesh, and the centre and east of the Peninsula, but the fall along the west coast is unusually light. The principal rainfall amounts are nearly four inches in Sutna, and over two inches in Tavoy, Akyab, Ludhiana, Lahore, Khushab, and Hoshangabad. The mail steamer Egypt left Aden on the 26th. In the Gulf she experienced light winds, thence to longitude 59 a moderate to fresh monsoon, passing clouds, high south-west sea, thence to longitude seventy-one a strong monsoon blowing a moderate gale, cloudy weather and high sea and near Bombay moderate to gentle monsoon and cloudy weather.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

COLONEL LAWRENCE, senior officer of the Royal Irish Regt., has received a letter from the Adjutant-General to the Commander-in-Chief in India regarding the withdrawal of the 2nd Bn. from the late operations on the Indian Frontier. In it the Adjutant-General says, "I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that a perusal of the papers connected with the withdrawal of the 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Regt. from the Field Force on the North-Western frontier has satisfied the Commander-in-Chief that a grave injustice was done to the 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Regt. when it was recalled from field service." In publishing the foregoing extract for the information of the 1st. 3rd, 4th, and 5th Bns., now in camp at Kilworth, Colonel Lawrence, who was in command of the 2nd Bn. at the time of the withdrawal, states that the 2nd Bn., over 800 strong, left Jubbulpore for the front in August last, and he describes several minor engagements in which it took part. On Sept. 12 the headquarters took part in the relief of Gulistan. The headquarters remained at Fort Lockhart awaiting the further advance. No hint that the regiment was to be sent back reached the ears of anyone belonging to it until the day on which it was published in Orders. As soon as he heard it, the Commanding Officer and second in command at once interviewed the General, who informed them that the reason of the recall was "that the regiment had been reported by the medical authorities as saturated with malaria fever." The Commanding Officer then, knowing that sickness had almost entirely disappeared, asked for a Medical Board, the result being that the Board passed 523 men as absolutely fit and above the average in physique. Only thirty were rejected at Fort Lockhart. Most of the remainder were at Kohat and Hangu, and were not examined. Every effort was made to get the order cancelled, but without avail. The battalion marched into Rawul Pindi 700 strong. A Court of inquiry was applied for and refused in the end the battalion was ordered back to the front, but too late to take any part in any further important operations. It was not long before certain libellous writers eager for scandal commenced their attacks on the fair fame of the regiment, but no one who knew the material of which it consisted—men from the counties of Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Waterford—for a moment gave credence to their tales. No steps have been left untaken to have this great wrong righted. The Commander-in-Chief has given the above decision, and every man who wears, or has ever worn, the uniform of the Royal Irish Regt. owes a debt of gratitude to his lordship which can never be sufficiently repaid for the trouble he has taken in their cause. Colonel Lawrence adds that he never heard a complaint from anyone during the operations, though the [illegible] marches which had to be [illegible]. On the contrary, the [illegible] cheery willingness and [illegible] to meet the enemy

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CHARGES FOR CLERGY IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on June 10, Mr. Lewis asked the Secretary of State for India what was the amount paid by the taxpayers of India during the last financial year towards the maintenance of the clergy of the Established Church.

Sir J. Fergusson also asked what was the amount paid from the revenues of India in the last financial year to clergy other than those of the Church of England, and what was the estimated annual value of the endowments of native religions, whether Christian, Mahomedan, Hindoo, etc., protected by the Government of India.

Lord G. Hamilton: The accounts for the last financial year are not yet available, but I can give the figures for 1896-97. The charges in India in 1896-97 on account of the clergy of various denominations were in tens of rupees as follows:—Church of England, 133,816; Church of Scotland, 10,828; Church of Rome, 31,620; other denominations, 6,929—total, 183,193 rx. The annual value of the State endowments enjoyed under Government protection by Hindoo and Mahomedan religious institutions cannot be stated with accuracy, but in 1883 it was estimated at 3,500,000 rs.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

On June 14, Lord George Hamilton formally moved the second reading of the East India Loan Bill.

Sir W. Wedderburn moved as an amendment:—"That this House declines to sanction a sterling loan of 10,000,000*l.* until a Select Committee, on an examination of the East India accounts, shall have reported that such a loan is in the interest of the Indian taxpayer, and will not unduly increase the burden he now sustains." The hon. gentleman contended that Parliament did not exercise an effective financial control over the Executive of India. He did not propose that the English Parliament should undertake new duties, but that it should take measures more effectively to perform its existing duties. It should exercise with regard to Indian finance the same care and vigilance which it always gave to English finance. He advocated the appointment of a Committee, including experts, who would prepare a careful report for the information of the House after exhaustive investigation of all the facts. He maintained that such a course was necessary if the House was to come to a satisfactory decision. There was no solid foundation for the blind and unreasoning acceptance in the House of the official view of things. In the war, famine, or plague, the Government of India had shown such a want of foresight that they had suffered disaters which might have been prevented by timely precautions.

Mr. Souttar seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kenyon said that the increase in the Indian Budgets was largely due to the great growth of the Indian Empire in the last ten years.

Lord G. Hamilton said he had been accused of making an optimistic speech the other evening in reference to Indian finance, but as a matter of fact he had done nothing but state actual facts and figures. Unless some extraordinary combination of difficulties occurred between now and the close of the financial year the estimated surplus would be largely exceeded. This loan was required in the first place to pay off obligations of the Government of India which had been contracted at a higher rate of interest than that at which the Government could now borrow, and everybody would admit that that was an advantageous arrangement. The second object was to provide the Indian Government with a certain amount of capital the which they annually expended on reproductive works. In the last forty years the result of this capital outlay in India had been strikingly advantageous, as the figures in his possession clearly showed, the result being not to increase but to diminish taxation. The total charge in 1860-61 for works of this character was 5,700,000 rx. For the present year the estimate was 18,700,000 rx. The net profits from reproductive works constructed at the first period was 384,000 rx. For the present year the net profits were estimated at 14,138,000 rx. All this expenditure had, moreover, been of inestimable value to the congested population in certain parts of the country. Unless the railway system of India had been developed and irrigation works pushed on it would have been almost impossible for the Government to have coped with the recent great famine, and tens of thousands of lives would have been sacrificed. He thought, therefore, the House might confidently continue to give its support to this policy of reproductive expenditure. This question had been fully examined, and to grant a Select Committee would lead to useless delay. It was necessary that the Secretary of State should have this reserve power in case the Indian Government were in difficulties. He did not look forward at all optimistically to many of the difficulties which the Indian Government had to encounter, and in regard to the distress of the agricultural population. Lord Elgin had collected materials on the subject with a view of legislation, and he hoped next Session that some measure would be passed. That was practically all he had to say so far as the financial argument was concerned. He came to a very different subject. There was no man in the House except the hon. member for Banffshire (Sir W. Wedderburn) who was not proud of the magnificent past of the Indian Civil Service, to which the hon. member once belonged, in standing between the Indian people and famine and plague. (Loud cheers). But not one single word ever fell from the hon. member in praise of his old service, and he never allowed to escape an opportunity of attacking and disparaging it. (Cries of "Oh.")

Sir W. Wedderburn rose to address the House, but the noble lord declined to give way, and in resuming his seat, the hon. member remarked "That is an incorrect statement." Rising again, he asked the Speaker whether he had not the right to make a personal explanation.

The Speaker: The hon. member has no right to interrupt and to insist on speaking while another hon. member is in possession of the House. When the noble lord has concluded, the hon. baronet will be entitled to make a personal explanation.

Sir W. Wedderburn: But, Mr. Speaker—

The Speaker; Order, order.

Lord G. Hamilton: I will not give way to the hon baronet. Those hon. members, the noble lord continued, who had heard the speech of the hon. member, and had heard him attack the Government of India, and heard him say, among other pleasant things, that the only people to whom the Indian Government gave credence were spies and people of that kind, while they made it hot for those who told the truth. (Cheers and Opposition cries of "Hear, hear.") The hon. member had a perfect right to make that statement so far as his own experience went, but on behalf of the remainder of the Civil Service he met the statement with the flattest denial. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman had chosen to throw doubt upon the accuracy of his (Lord G. Hamilton's information. He was wrong in one particular. The hon. baronet said that the Indian Government should obtain their information from native sources and native sources alone. The Indian Government, he believed, did everything they could to ascertain the views and opinions of different sections of the native community, and Lord Sandhurst attempted to take that course with regard to Bombay, and was assured that there was no reason to apprehend the slightest danger of disturbance taking place. He could only regret that Lord Sandhurst was misinformed from those very sources to which the hon. baronet alluded. That was the only occasion to which the hon. baronet could point as showing that he had given incorrect information. He protested against the tactics of the hon. baronet, who, moving a harmless motion of that kind, made strong statements, which were telegraped out to India and did a great deal of harm. If the hon. member wanted to destroy the foundations of British rule in India, let him say so openly, but to make speeches of the kind he had made that night, and then to pretend that he was a supporter of British rule was to take up a position absolutely inconsistent. He would not, but for those statements of the hon. baronet as to the incorrectness of this information, have referred, to a painful incident which occurred last year, when two British officers were foully murdered at Poona. The hon. baronet produced a petition upon which he wished to move the adjournment of the House, which contained gross allegations against British soldiers. (Cheers.) These statements were entirely false, and a number of the signatures to that petition were forgeries—(Ministerial cheers)—and the hon. baronet apologised at the end of the Session—(hear, hear)—for having promulgated calumnies and falsehoods against his own countrymen. (Cheeer.) He said that when the hon. gentlemen questioned his good faith, and the credence which was to be given to his statements, he was entitled to refer to this.

Dr. Clark, as a matter of order, asked whether the phrase "promulgating falsehoods" could be applied by one hon. member to another.

The Speaker: I need scarcely say it would be out of order if the noble lord imputed to the hon. member that he himself invented falsehoods which he promulgated. What I understood the noble lord to say was that he promulgated statements made by others which turned out to be falsehoods. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Tanner: I heard it the other way.

The Speaker: Order, order.

Lord G. Hamilton: Everybody can easily ascertain what then occurred. The hon. baronet had to stand up and publicly apologise for associating with—(Oh!)—being connected with statements which were gross and outrageous calumnies upon his own countrymen carrying on a difficult duty in another part of the world. Under the circumstances, I deline to accept the position that my statements should be put on an equality with those of the hon. baronet as to the credence that should be attached to them. (Cheers and counter cheers.)

Sir W. Wedderburn said that he had always acknowledged the service of the Government officers in dealing with the famine, and considered that no praise for them could be too great. He had not expressed any opinion as to any matter done in Poona by British officers or anybody else. All he did was to again and again request the noble lord to have inquiry made into the petition of the natives. As to the other point, finding it difficult to get the Indian view placed before the noble lord himself, when there were certain Indian witnesses in this country, he called together a few members of Parliament, to give them an opportunity of hearing what those gentlemen had to say as to the occurrences in Poona. A statement was made by one of those gentlemen as to something having occurred in Poona. It turned out afterwards that there was no means of either proving or disproving it. (Oh!) When he found that the people there were not prepared to bring foward proof he very much regretted that he had assisted to make the statement public, and took the first opportunity of apologising and asking the forgiveness of the House.

Mr. Buchanan regretted that this matter had been made a subject of personal recrimination. It was admitted that there was no Service in the world so devoted to the public interest as the Service in India.

Dr. Clark maintained that before a Bill of this kind should pass, the House ought to have further inquiry.

After some remarks by Mr. Leuty and Mr. Shee, the debate was adjourned.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

On June 16 Sir William Houldsworth asked the Secretary of Sate for India: If members of Parliament can be allowed to obtain copies of the evidence given before the Indian Currency Committee, when printed for the use of the members of the Committee, in the same way as the evidence given before the Liquor Licensing Laws Commission can be obtained.

Lord G. Hamilton: In my letter of April 29 to the chairman of the Indian Currency Committee, which has been published, I said that, "In accordance with the precedent of 1892-93, its proceedings, so long as it is in session, will for obvious reasons not be open to the public, though they will be published when its labours are over, with the evidence and information it has collected." I do not think that it would be desirable to alter this decision.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

The adjourned debate on Sir W. Wedderburn's amendment to the second reading of this Bill—namely, that the proposed loan of 10,000,000*l.* should be delayed until a Select Committee had reported that such loan was in the interest of the Indian taxpayer, and would not unduly increase the burden he now sustained, was resumed, on June, 16, by Mr. Macnell, who protested against the attack made by the Secretary for India when the subject was last under discussion on the hon. member for Banffshire (Sir W. Wedderburn), and remarked that that hon. gentleman had done more to bring forward Indian questions in the House of Commons than any other twenty or thirty members. (Here, here.) The hon. member went on to support the amendment and to declare that there was at the present time, in spite of the noble lord's optimistic utterances, no prosperity in India saving the prosperity of those who wrung money out of the starving people.

Mr. V. Gibbs said he should have been glad to have associated himself with the amendment if it had been moved and supported in the same way as it had been seconded by the hon. member for Dumfries (Mr. Souttar), but he could not identify himself with some of the language used by those who had spoken in its favour. The people of India all regarded the financial condition of the country as extremely unsatisfactory, and even intolerable.

Mr. Pickersgill said that the time for the Bill was singularly inappropriate, because a Committee had been appointed to consider whether the home charges could not be reduced, and before the Committee had reported, power was to be given to the Indian Government to increase the aggregate amount of the home charges.

Sir H. Fowler said that after the misstatement, or perhaps misunderstanding, of facts which had been set before the House by his hon. friends, he should not be doing his duty were he not to intervene in the debate, especially as, under the rules of the House, the Secretary of State would be unable again to interpose. (Hear, hear.) He had on previous occasions expressed his opinions of the admirable manner in which India was governed, and of the character of its great Civil Service, a character which had been preeminently sustained during the last twelve months—(hear, hear)—and those members who had expressed a contrary view would, he thought, find no support either in the House or the country. (Cheers.) If Clive and Warren Hastings had had their proceedings discussed; in this House; if Committees had been appointed to investigate what they were doing and how their money had been raised—well, he was afraid we should have no Indian Empire at all. (Cheers.) The hon. member for Donegal (Mr. MacNeill) had spoken much about the Home charges. What were the facts? He took this bad year, and the amount which would have to be transmitted from India to London was 16,286,500*l.*; but of that 8,815,800*l.* was sent over to pay the interest on capital advanced by persons in this country for the purpose of constructing railways, canals, irrigation works, and all the other great works of India. Speaking from memory, he thought the gross railway revenue of India was 25,000,000*l.* (Sir M. Bhownaggree: 30,000,000*l.*) Half of that went in wages to the people of India, were spent in stores consumed in India, and part of it was paid in interest in India. (Hear, hear.) These gross receipts were increasing by leaps and bounds. The net return on all the capital invested in railways, including the famine and military lines, fell last year, when the traffic was seriously affected by the famine and the plague, to 5·3 per cent. The hon. member said that by this Bill the Secretary of State was "consulting the capitalist." The object of this Bill was to pay off the 4 per cent, and the 3 3-4 per cent. which these bloodsuckers received, and to repeat an operation the noble lord carried through this year when he borrowed for 2 1-2 per cent. at 103. The true policy for India was to extend railways—(hear, hear)—and when he propounded it during the time of the last Government he received the support of all the members of the Liberal Party. Only by cheap repaid transit could the enormous resources of the country be developed. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member (Mr. MacNeill) spoke also of the salt duty, of which he (Sir H. Fowler) had never been an advocate. One of the most regrettable effects of the recent disasters had been that they had postponed a reduction of the tax which he hoped the noble lord would soon be able to effect. In 1888 the taxation on salt was fixed at 2 1-2 Rs. per 82 lb. There had been a great increase in consumption during the last ten years, far exceeding the increase of the population It averaged 10 3-4 lb. per head per annum. Taking the average family at five persons, that would give a tax of 1 1-2 Rs. per annum per family, or 5 annas per head—an anna was 1d. His hon. friend (Sir W. Wedderburn) asked why the Government of India did not spend money on irrigation in place of expending it on railways. As a matter of fact the Indian Government had been very far from neglecting irrigation. Since 1877—the year of the last great famine—what had been done? Canals and great works had received an extension of 14,000 miles, and there had been an increase of 3,250,000 acres in the quantity of land irrigated. The Indian Government had spent on their great works 130,000,000*l.*, and on their smaller works 30,000,000*l.* This irrigation had proved a most satisfactory investment; it paid the Government better than anything else, and in the circumstances it was absurd to suppose that they needed any stimulus to undertake works of this character. India had been represented as a greatly over-taxed country, but the burden of taxation per head even adding the land revenue—which was really rental—was only 3s. 4d. The Government of India had not been fairly criticised. (Hear, hear.) This was simply a Bill to carry out an ordinary financial operation, and he could only express the hope that the member for Banffshire would withdraw his amendment. (Cheers.)

Sir W. Houldsworth said commercial men regarded the view which the Secretary of State took of the financial and commercial future of India as unduly optimistic. The margin of exports over imports was very seriously diminishing, and there was a widespread opinion that the Government of India took too narrow a view of the situation—that they fixed their minds on the Exchange Question simply in relation to India's indebtedness to this country, and disregarded altogether the evil effects which were produced on the general welfare, the general development, and the general commerce of the country. The artificial maintenance of the exchange at 1s. 4d was doing a great deal of harm to trade in India, and he hoped an assurance would be given that no part of the money about to be raised would be applied to the setting up of a gold standard.

After some observations from Mr. S. Smith, the House divided:—For the amendment, eighty-three; against, 245; majority, 162. The amendment was therefore rejected, and the Bill was read a second time.

THE BURMA DINNER.

SPEECH BY LORD DUFFERIN.

THE Marquess of Dufferin and Ava presided on June 16, at the twenty-third annual Burma dinner, held at the Cafe Monico. There was a large company present, including Sir Donald Stewart, Mr. John Halliday, Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, Bishop Cardot, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, General G. R. Roberts, General Mitford, Mr. Munro Ferguson, Mr. Fletcher Moulton, General Hamilton, Sir Marcus Samuel, General Sir John Ardagh, General Ardagh, Vice-Consul E. Schnitzler, General Blake, Colonel Vibart, Admiral Sir W. R. Kennedy (vice-president), and General Ford (honorary secretary).

Lord Dufferin, who was heartily cheered on rising to propose "Prosperity to Burma," said he deeply regretted that he should have been called upon to supply the place of Sir George White, whose acquaintance he had made in Mandalay. It was in consequence of observations which fell from Sir George White's lips that the Goverment of India was induced to take the measure which he believed as much as anything else hastened the pacification of the country. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to say Sir George White was now in a fair way of recovery, (Hear, hear.) Among the many accretions which had been made to the British Empire, in the opinion of those who knew best about the matter none had been followed by such satisfactory results as the annexation of the two Burmas. (Hear, hear) Everyone was agreed that a brighter jewel was never added to the British Crown than her Majesty's Burmese Possessions. (Cheers,) Present events in China had disclosed a condition of affairs of a somewhat unexpected character. With a portentous suddenness, which made the future replete with anxiety, a single tap from the mailed fist—(laughter)—on the postern door of the Yellow Empire had produced an effect almost as great as the trumpets of Jericho. (Laughter and cheers.) This being so, it was a fortunate circumstance that we should occupy such a vantage ground on the confines of this dissolving edifice as was afforded to us by the possession of Upper Burma. It was fortunate that we should be so contiguous with Siam as to entitle us to assume a solicitude for the independence of the kingdom. Considerable misapprehension seemed to exist with regard to Lord Salisbury's settlement of the Siamese difficulty with France. The facts of the case were simply these, With a folly which sometimes seems to take possession of these Eastern people, the Siamese began pushing some of the troops over which they exercised a certain amount of influence up the valleys of the mountain range which flanks the settlement in Arnam. As a result a treaty was imposed upon Siam which gave to France very considerable and very dangerous concessions on the other bank of the Me-kong; and those concessions were subsequently inflated and extended in a manner which, at the Court of Bangkok, was considered very unjustifiable, and entirely unwarranted by the words of the document. But the worst feature of the case was that, under the Treaty, France obtained a "jumping-off" ground, which would have enabled her, at any time, completely to strangle Siam if a less just or less generous Foreign Minister than M. Hanotaux ever sat within the walls of the Quai d'Orsay. It was at this juncture that Lord Salisbury intervened, and by a very slight sacrifice of a jungle district on the other side of the Me-kong, over which we exercised very shadowy rights, induced the French Government to agree to the neutralisation of the valley of the Menam. But the valley of the Menam was Siam—its bones, flesh, and very vitals, whereas on the other hand, the valley of the Me-kong was a pestiferous region, where nothing reigned but mosquitoes and maleria—(laughter)—and was bordered on the other side by territories of very little value. The rights of sovereignty of Siam up to the right bank of the Me-kong and over the provinces of Battambary and Angkor, still remained intact and absolutely secure by the treaty, so far as the loyal observance of any treaty was a security in these days when the long spoon played such a considerable part at the diplomatic banquet. (Laughter). His successor, Lord Lansdowne, had extended and improved the policy which the Government of India during his own term of office was able to inaugurate. (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt the chief danger and difficulty which faced us in India was the rapid increase of the population. We protected them from war, we kept them alive during famine, and he trusted in time we should be able to extirpate the plague. The consequences were there were many districts in India where the population was fast outrunning the means of subsistence. But in Burma there were millions of acres crying for cultivation and cultivators and as regarded climate and products, it was peculiarly fitted for colonisation from India. (Hear, hear.) The conquest and acquisition of an independent country involved very heavy responsibilities, and could only be excused by the immediate and rapid improvement of the welfare and the prosperity of the people whose liberties had been thus infringed by the substitution of civilisation for barbarism. (Cheers.)

Other toasts followed.

OUTRAGE AT THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

COUNT ARCO-VALLEY, First Secretary of the German Embassy, whilst leaving the Embassy in Carlton House-terrace at 5 p.m. on June 15 was fired at twice by a middle-aged, poorly-dressed man named Todd, who is said to be a bootmaker and a Socialist. The first shot did no injury, though the bullet passed through the Count's coat and waistcoat, but the second bullet entered the fleshy part of the hip, and has not yet been extracted. Constable Frank Whitefield, who was on point duty in the neighbourhood of the Duke of York's Column, hearing the report of firearms, hastened to the spot, when Todd turned on him and fired, the bullet becoming embedded in a pocket-book the policeman carried in the breast pocket of his tunic. The constable pluckily secured the man, who was at Bow-street yesterday, remanded on the charge of attempted murder. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Lord Salisbury have sent messages of sympathy and inquiry to the German Embassy.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AT Huddersfield, on June 13, Yorkshire defeated Hampshire by an innings and 98 runs:—

YORKSHIRE.

J T Brown, c Heseltine, b Tate	83	Moorhouse, c Poore, b Hill	17
Tunnicliffe, st Robson, b Tate	50	Rhodes, b Hill	6
Mr F S Jackson, st Robson, b Tate	3	Lord Hawke, c Steele, b Tate	24
Denton, c Steele, b Tate	6	Haigh, not out	4
Wainwright, l b w, b Light	6	Hunter, b Hill	6
Hirst, b Hill	17	Byes 4, l b 2	6
		Total	228

HAMPSHIRE.

Barton, l b w, b Wainwright	4	c Moorhouse, b Haigh	13
Major Poore, l b w, b Rhodes	7	c Tunnicliffe, b Wainwright	0
Webb, b Wainwright	10	l b w, b Rhodes	9
Dr W C Russell, b Wainwright	2	c Tunnicliffe, b Rhodes	0
Mr A J L Hill, b Rhodes	8	b Haigh	14
Mr D A Steele, b Wainwright	4	b Haigh	12
Mr C Heseltine, b Wainwright	0	b Rhodes	0
Baldwin, b Wainwright	0	c Denton, b Rhodes	0
Mr C Robson, c Hawke, b Wainwright	6	c Hirst, b Wainwright	14
Tate, b Rhodes	3	not out	0
Light, not out	0	b Haigh	6
Leg bye	1		
Total	45	Total	83

At Bristol, on June 11, the match, Gloucestershire v Nottinghamshire, was left drawn:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Dr W G Grace, c Pike, b Wass	63	Board, c Dixon, b Attewell	1
Mr R W Rice, c Shrewsbury, b Dench	42	Wrathall, c Pike, b Wass	22
Mr W Troup, b Attewell	130	Mr C B Champain, c Pike, b Wass	1
Mr C O H Sewell, c Dixon, b Guttridge	108	Murch, st Pike, b Attewell	40
Mr C L Townsend, b Attewell	134	Roberts, not out	3
Mr W S A Brown, l b w, b Attewell	9	Byes 6, l b 4, w 9	21
		Total	634

NOTTS.

Mr J A Dixon, c Wrathall, b Grace	40	Attewell, st Board, b Wrathall	29
J Gunn, c Murch, b Townsend	9	Daft, not out	0
Shrewsbury, b Townsend	19	Pike, b Brown	0
W Gunn, b Roberts	41	Guttridge, l b w, b Wrathall	0
Mr A O Jones, st Board, b Wrathall	55	Wass, run out	5
Dench, c Board, b Brown	21	Byes 3, n b 1	4
		Total	229

Second Innings—Shrewsbury, not out, 52, W Gunn, not out 14, Daft, c Board, b Murch, 13, byes 2, n b 1, 3—Total, one wicket, 83.

At Catford, on June 11, the match, Kent v. Sussex, was left drawn, Kent only wanting 21 runs to win:—

SUSSEX.

Marlow, c Huish, b Mason	23	c Huish, b Hearne	25
Mr G Brann, c Druce, b Hearne	38	l b w, b Martin	55
Mr W L Murdoch, c Druce, b Mason	54	c Hearne, b Mason	5
Mr C B Fry, c Druce, b Hearne	2	b Mason	12
Mr W Newham, l b w, b Martin	3	b Hearne	22
Mr L de Montezuma, c Hearne, b Wright	11	b Martin	28
Killick, b Martin	3	c Mason, b Martin	0
Parris, not out	6	b Mason	7
Butt, b Martin	6	c Easby, b Martin	6
Tate, b Martin	0	b Martin	6
Bland, b Mason	0	not out	0
Byes	2	Byes, 13, l-b, 7, w, 2	22
Total	151	Total	220

KENT.

Mr J R Mason, c Marlow, b Tate	81	Mr L J Le Fleming, c and b Fry	31
A Hearne, c Montezuma, b Fry	117	Easby, not out	39
Mr W H Patterson, c Bramn, b Parris	0	Mr G J Weigall, not out	8
Mr B D Bannon, c Parris, b Killick	50	Byes, 11, l-b, 1	12
		Total (declared)	351

Mr E A C Druce, Martin, Wright and Huish did not go in.

At Leyton, on June 11, Essex defeated Warwickshire by an innings and 34 runs:—

ESSEX.

Mr H G Owen, c Forester, b Santall	74	Mr C J Kortright, l b w, b Santall	1
Carpenter, l b w, b Santall	61	Russell, b Forester	24
Mr P Perrin, b Forester	11	Mead, not out	30
Mr C McGahey, b Hopkins	16	Mr F G Bull, c Bainbridge, b Forester	18
Mr A J Turner, c Santall, b Hopkins	2	Byes, 21, l-b, 6, w, 1, n b, 1	29
Mr A P Lucas, b Forester	62	Total	356
Mr F Street, c W G Quaife, b Lilly	19		

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr H W Bainbridge, McGahey, b Bull	3	b Kortright	26
W Quaife, b Bull	5	b Mead	2
Diver, c Russell, b Mead	31	b Turner	15
W G Quaife, c Russell, b Bull	41	b Kortright	25
Lilley, c Bull b McGahey	17	c Russell, b Kortright	56
Mr A C S Glover, b McGahey	5	c Kortright, b McGahey	12
Devey, not out	13	b Kortright	18
Santall, c Owen, b Bull	0	b Kortright	29
Forester, c Owen, b Bull	0	not out	0
Lord, c Russell, b Mead	7	b Kortright	0
Hopkins, b Mead	1	b Kortright	0
No ball	1	Byes 14, l-b 5, w 1	20
Total	124	Total	198

—At Cambridge, on June 11, Surrey beat Cambridge University by 102 runs:—

SURREY.

Abel, c and b Winter	37	b Hawkins	[illegible]
Brockwell, c Winter, b Jessop	2	c Burnup, b De Zoete	21
Hayward, b Jessop	0	Absent	0
Baldwin, c Stogdon, b Jessop	53	c Marriott, b Hawkins	5
Mr D L A Jephson, c Stogdon, b Hind	18	b De Zoete	15
Mr V F S Crawford, c Stogdon, b Hind	1	c Worthington, b De Zoete	8
Mr K J Key, c Jessop, b Hind	2	not out	42
Lockwood, c Taylor, b Jessop	0	c Stogdon, b Hawkins	0
Smith, not out	5	c Winter, b De Zoete	14
Marshall, c Hind, b Jessop	0	b Hawkins	3
Richardson, c Hind, b Jessop	13	c Hind, b Hawkins	34
Byes 2, l-b 1, n b 2	5	Byes	2
Total	136	Total	160

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Mr C J Burnup, b Lockwood	10	c Marshall, b Smith	30
Mr A T Coode, b Smith	0	b Lockwood	4
Mr H H Marriott, b Lockwood	16	b Lockwood	7
Mr C R Worthington, l b w, b Smith	4	c Baldwin, b Smith	7
Mr G E Winter, b Smith	23	c and b Smith	0
Mr G L Jessop, c Abel, b Lockwood	1	c Baldwin, b Smith	5
Mr T L Taylor, b Lockwood	21	c Marshall, b Richardson, not	19
Mr J H Stogdon, st Marshall, b Abel	4	c Abel, b Smith	0
Mr A E Hind, c Marshall, b Smith	5	b Richardson	0
Mr H W De Zoete, l b w, b Smith	5	not out	0
Mr H H B Hawkins, not out	4	c and b Smith	1
Leg byes	5	Byes	5
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

At Cambridge, on June 14, Cambridge University beat Hampshire by five wickets:—

HAMPSHIRE.

Major R M Poore, b Jessop	4	l b w, b Jessop	0
Barton, b Jessop	10	b Jessop	2
Mr E M Sprott, c Taylor, b Hind	21	not out	56
Webb, c Winter, b De Zoete	3	c and b Jessop	4
Mr B Lamb, b Jessop	8	c and b Jessop	6
Mr R A Bennett, b Jessop	0	b Hawkins	6
Mr W Andrew, b Jessop	5	c De Zoete, b Hawkins	13
Mr D A Steele, c Marriott, b Jessop	7	b De Zoete	6
Mr C Heseltine, not out	8	b Hind	2
Baldwin, b Jessop	0	c Jessop, b De Zoete	14
Light, b Jessop	0	c Winter, b Hawkins	6
Byes 2, l b 1, n b 3	6	Leg byes 3, w 2	5
Total	72	Total	[illegible]

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Mr C J Burnup, st Bennett, b Baldwin	18	b Andrew	[illegible]
Mr A T Coode, c Steele, b Baldwin	8	b Steele	[illegible]
Mr H H Marriott, c Light, b Steele	1	c Poore, b Andrew	[illegible]
Mr T L Taylor, c Poore, b Steele	23	b Andrew	[illegible]
Mr G L Jessop, c Lamb, b Baldwin	9	not out	[illegible]
Mr R G D Howell b Steele	0	c Bennett, b Steele	[illegible]
Mr G E Winter, b Baldwin	19	not out	[illegible]
Mr L J Moon, b Steele	4		
Mr H W De Zoete, b Baldwin	10		
Mr A E Hind, c Barton, b Baldwin	6		
Mr H H B Hawkins, not out	3		
Byes 3, l b 2	5	Byes 7, l b 1	[illegible]
Total	106	Total (5 wkts)	90

At the Oval, on June 15, the Players beat the Gentlemen by eight wickets.—

GENTLEMEN.

Dr W G Grace, c Storer, b Hearne	5	c Storer, b Davidson	50
Capt Wynyard, b Lockwood	18	c Brockwell, b Lockwood	1
Mr C L Townsend, c Storer, b Lockwood	62	c Wrathall, b Lockwood	5
Mr C O H Sewell, c Davidson, b Lockwood	41	b Lockwood	6
Mr C McGahey, c Hearne, b Brockwell	46	c Marlow b Mead	19
Mr C B Fry, c Storer, b Lockwood	5	b Davidson	19
Mr W L Murdoch, run out	57	b Lockwood	33
Mr A J Turner, b Brockwell	10	not out	13
Mr A O Jones, not out	49	c Shrewsbury, b Hearne	5
Mr F W Stocks, b Brockwell	0	b Lockwood	1
Mr R P Lewis, run out	3	b Hearne	7
Byes	5	Byes	2
Total	301	Total	155

PLAYERS.

Hearne, J T. l b w, b Grace	60	Brockwell, c Wynyard, b Stocks	5
Mead, c Wynyard, b Stocks	0	Marlow, c Wynyard, b Stocks	9
Wrathall, b Stocks	0	Lockwood, not out	25
Davidson, c Townsend, b Fry	28	Byes 4, l b 2, n b, 2	8
Abel, c Sewell, b Stocks	54	Total	[illegible]
Shrewsbury, b Townsend	62		
Chatterton, c Wynyard, b Townsend	11		
Storer, c Townsend, b Turner	86		

Second Innings—Abel, not out, 39, Shrewsbury, c and b Turner, 6, Chatterton, not out, 51 Storer, c Grace, b Turner, 4, byes, 5, n. b, 1—total, 106.

At Sheffield, on June 15, Yorkshire beat Kent by 129 runs:—

YORKSHIRE.

Tunnicliffe, c Huish, b Mason	18	Haigh, b Martin	11
J T Brown, b Hearne	25	Lord Hawke, not out	[illegible]
Mr F S Jackson, c Knowles, b Wright	46	Rhodes, b Martin	[illegible]
Denton, c Mason, b Hearne	0	Hunter, c Hearne, b Martin	42
Wainwright, b Hearne	8	Byes, 6, l b, 4	10
Hirst, run out	6	Total	[illegible]
Moorhouse, c sub, b Mason	7		

Second Innings—Tunnicliffe, not out, 108, J T Brown, c Knowles, b Martin, 23, Mr F S Jackson, b Hearne, 31, Denton, c Bannon, b Mason, 27, Wainwright, not out, 32, byes, 6, l b 2, w 1, total (three wickets), 229 (declared).

KENT.

Mr J R Mason, c and b Haigh	65	b Haigh	2
Alec Hearne, b Hirst	43	c Tunnicliffe, b Haigh	[illegible]
Mr W L Knowles, c Tunnicliffe, b Jackson	1	b Haigh	[illegible]
Mr B D Bannon, b Wainwright	42	b Wainwright	[illegible]
Easby, c Tunnicliffe, b Wainwright	11	l b w, b Jackson	[illegible]
Mr L J LeFleming, run out	4	c Hunter, b Jackson	[illegible]
Mr F Marchant, c Wainwright, b Haigh	3	b Jackson	30
Mr G J V Weigall, b Wainwright	5	b Rhodes	[illegible]
Martin, not out	17	c Jackson, b Rhodes	11
Wright, b Hirst	10	not out	3
Huish, c Hirst, b Jackson	4	c Hirst, b Rhodes	0
Byes 12, n b 1	13	Byes 6, l b 4, n b 3	15
Total	218	Total	171

—At Birmingham, on June 15, Lancashire beat Warwickshire by 204 runs:—

LANCASHIRE.

A Ward, c Bainbridge, b Lord	1	c Lilley, b Santall	11
Hallows, st Diver, b Lilley	47		
Tyldesley, b Santall	12	c Wm Quaife, b Lilley	12
Baker, c Lilley, b Hopkins	36	b Hopkins	[illegible]
Mr C R Hartley, c Diver, b Santall	23	c sub, b Hopkins	[illegible]
Cuttell, c Glover, b Santall	0	b Hopkins	[illegible]
Mr W B Stoddart, c Devey, b Santall	19	not out	[illegible]
Mr C H Benton, c Lord, b Hopkins	1	c sub, b Santall	[illegible]
Briggs, b Santall	10	c Lilley, b Santall	[illegible]
Mold, not out	12		
Radcliffe, c Wm Quaife, b Santall	6		
Byes 13, l b 3, w 1	16	Byes 13, w 1	[illegible]
Total	20[illegible]	Total 7 (wkts declared)	[illegible]

WARWICKSHIRE.

Diver, c Radcliffe, b Cuttell	0	b Baker	[illegible]
Walter Quaife, l b w. b Briggs	31	c Benton, b Mold	[illegible]
Devey, b Mold	1	c Hartley, b Mold	[illegible]
William Quaife, c Radcliffe, b Mold	21	b Baker	[illegible]
Lilley, c Ward, b Cuttell	35	b Cuttell	[illegible]
Mr A C S Glover, not out	49	b Briggs	[illegible]
Lynes, b Cuttell	8	l b w, b Mold	[illegible]
Santall, st Radcliffe, b Cuttell	10	not out	[illegible]
Lord, run out	1	b Mold	[illegible]
Hopkins, b Mold	0	b [illegible]	[illegible]
Mr H W Bainbridge, absent, hurt	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]		

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

DURING the past week the weather has been generally showery; and from exporters there has been a large demand for Cotton, shared in to some extent by the local Mills. Wheat has been a quiet market, with practically no business doing; while in Seeds a small enquiry has resulted in some small transactions. In Exchange there has been a decline in rates of 1-8d. in Bank and 5-32d. in Private Paper. Money continues easy, and the rate of the Bank of Bombay has beed further reduced by one per cent., the minimum being 8 per cent. Government Paper has advanced 1-8 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 1 per cent for Threes. In Freights a few lines have been placed, mostly for ready shipment. Imports are a quiet market, with prices easier.

MONEY.—A further increase in the Bank's Cash Balance, amounting to 22 1-2 lakhs, made it stand at the close of last week at 143 3-4 lakhs, compared with an addition in the preceding week of some 17 1-2 lakhs, at 121 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of about 1 lakh, and from those at the Branches to that of a little over 1 lakh; while to Private Deposits there was an addition of 2 3-4 lakhs. In Loans there was a decrease of 9 1-2 lakhs; Bills Discounted and Purchased were lower by over 4 1-4 lakhs, and Balances with other Banks by 1 lakh. Government Securities were increased by 2 3-4 lakhs.

Yesterday afternoon the Presidency Bank's rate was reduced one per cent.l the minimum now standing at 8 per cent.; the rate in the open market is 6 per cent. The tone of the market is easy.

EXCHANGE—At opening last mail day the market was quiet in tone at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were taken at 1s. 3 7 8d., and there was a fair demand for forward Wire rates having been easier all round. On Monday rate. opened at 1s. 3 3-4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits The Bazaar were sellers for ready Wire to a large extent, but the tendency of prices was downward, Merchants' Bill having been placed at 1s. 3 27-32d. There was a fair enquiry for forward remittance and a moderate amount of business was reported. The market opened quiet in tone on Tuesday at 1s. 3 27-32d for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 3-4d. for Demand and 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits Merchants' Bills were scarce; some Bank Wire was obtainable at 1s. 3 3-4d.. and business was reported done thereat. Rates were steady on Wednesday at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, but there was a moderate amount of business done in ready Telegraphic as well as Demand. There was a quiet but steady tone in the market yesterday with 1s. 3 23-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. For ready Bank remittance there was a fair enquiry, and a moderaet amount was placed. The market has again been quiet in tone at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair enquiry for Bank remittance, ready delivery, which was placed to a moderate extent. A fair amount of merchants' Bills were sold at 153 25-32d., and the market at closing is quite as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 21-32d. per rupee
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 21-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 25-32 to 3-4d.
Francs	1·66

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened with a week feeling on Saturday last at 95 1-66 for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 3-32 for the Settlement; 3 per Cents were quoted at 85 1-2. Rates were strong on Monday at 95 1-8 for both Cash and the coming Settlemet, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes were unchanged On Tuesday the market was steady in tone at 95 5-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 3-16 for the Settlement, with 84 1-4 for 3 per Cents. There was a weak and declining feeling in the market on Wednesday, when rates were given at 95-1-16 for Cash for 3-1-2 per Cents. 95-1-8 for the coming Settlement and 86 for Shrees, Rates were given yesterday at 95 5-16 for Money, and 95 3-8 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; for Threes 86-1-2 was quoted. There has to-day been an advance in quotations to 95 1-2 and 95-7-8 for Money and Account, respectivly for 3-1-2 per Cents; Threes are nominally unchanged at 861-2. The tone of the market at closing is strongy.

SHARES.—With the return to the bazaar of dealers there has been quite an active feeling in the market and prices have shown some movement. Compared with last Friday's quotations this evening's indicate a decline of Rs. 65, in Sassoon; of Rs. 50 each, in Framjee Petit, Presidency, and Sassoon and Alliance; of Rs. 25 each, in Britannia, Colaba Land and Mill and Ripon; of Rs. 20 each, in City of Bombay Connaught, Hindustan, Indian Mill, and Imperial Cotton; of Rs. 15, in Empress; one of Rs. 5 each, Horward and Bullough, and Mazagaon; and an advance of Rs. 85 in James Greaves; of Rs. 50 each, in Central India and Madras United; of Rs. 25, in Sholapore; of Rs. 20, Soonderdass; in of Rs. 10, in Hyderabad; of Rs. 5 each, in Currimbhoy, and Lukmidass; and of Rs. 2 1-2 each in Jamshed Manufacturing and Swadeshi. In Presses Sind and Punjab ar Rs. 200 higher; East India, Rs. 50; Mumnuar, Rs. 15; and Hingoli, Rs. 5; while Fort are Rs. 25 lower; French, and Volkarts, Rs. 10 each; New Berar Rs. 7 1-2; Sabapathy (Bellary), Rs. 5; and Mofussil, Rs. 2 1-2. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah, are Rs. 73 higher in the 1st issue; and Rs. 25 in the second; while, on the other hand, Bombay Flour, and Port Canning, are Rs. 10 lowrr; and Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 7 1-2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no change in "Grey Goods," of any importance; holders are selling freely at current rates, but there is very little disposition on the part of up-country buyers to go beyond their immediate requirements, and these are but small. Rates are weak; and in forward business there is practically nothing doing. For "Bleached," "Dyed," "Turkey Red" and "Printed Goods" rates are also weak, with a very small business passing. "Local Goods," however, have been in good demand, a large business being reported put through in "Longcloths" and "Zanzibar Makes" The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar during the week have been 2,700 bales, and of "Local," some 3,000 packages.

YARNS.—Sales on account of China dealers have been large. Exchange at Hongkong is quoted at Rs. 149, and at Shanghai at Rs. 197 1-2. China buyers here have operated freely, and the business done amounts to about 15,000 bales. Rates are in general at the previous level, official quotations being as follows:—

	No.		As.			
Twist	6s	Mule,	3 1-2	to	4 1-8	per lb.
"	8s	"	3 5-8	"	4 1-4	"
"	10s	"	3 7-8	"	4 5 8	"
"	12s	"	4	"	4 3-4	"
"	16s	"	4 1-2	"	5 1-4	"
"	20s	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-2	"
"	24s	"	5 3-8	"	6	"
"	30s	"	6 1-4	"	6 3-4	"
"	40s	"	7	"	7 3-4	"

METALS continue unchanged, in a quiet market.

COAL.—There have been sales during the week of lines of Watson's Hartley (Scotch Coal), June shipment, at Rs. per ton, and Davison's West Hartley, same shipment, from Rs. 18 1-2 to Rs. 18 1-4 per ton. Deshagur, for October to December, was sold at Rs. 14 1-2. The market closes with a steady feeling, and quotations as follows:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West "	Nil.	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Nil.	Nil.
Cardiff	Nil.	Nil.
Japan	Nil.	Rs. 15 1-2
Bengal	Rs. 16 1-2 per ton	14½
Singareni	14 1-4	" 14 1-4
Seebpore	Nil.	Nill
Sanctoria	Nil.	Nil.
Deshagur	16 1-14	" 14 1-2

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The enquiry for this staple both from Shippers and the Mills has been steady and large during the week, and prices show a tendency to decline. To-day the amount of business done is reported to be moderate, in a quiet market; prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy for the New Crop, but are unchanged for the Old.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay during the week have been 25,500 bales, as against 21,000 bales last year, and 29,500 bales last week. The total arrivals to date are 1,590,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

	Per Candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	145—3d.
Do. Fully Good	"	137—2 27-32d.
Do. Good	"	131—2 3 4d.
Belatee, Fine	"	146—3d.
Do. Fully Good	"	142—3 15-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	142—2 15 16d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	150—3 1-16d.
Dhollera, Fine	"	156—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	148—3 1-32d.
Do. Good	"	142—2 15-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	"	156—3 5-32d.
Westerns	"	140—2 29-32d.
Broach, Fine	"	164—3 9-32d.
Do. Good	"	

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	225,500	338,500
Berar	420,500	294,000
Khandeish	344,000	250,000
Barsee and Nuggur	89,500	73,500
Hinganghat	10,500	10,500
Persian and Sind	16,000	26,000
Broach	152,500	138,000
Dhollera	270,500	230,000
Compta and Dharwar	53,000	60,000
Westerns	8,500	11,000
	1,590,500	1,437,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales	1896. Bales.
For the week	25,399	18,918	7,546
From 1st Jan. to 30th June	1,417,762	1,211,889	1,547,467
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	12,020	7,568	4,947
From 1st Jan. to 23rd June	379,272	466,389	635,403
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	587	6,3 0	23,505
From 1st Jan. to 30th June	289,707	308,138	253,186

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—In the former there has been practically no business passing; White Pessy 91, per cent. is 6 ans. per cwt. lower; and 85 per cent., 5 1-2 ans. per cwt. Linseed has been in small request as also is Rapeseed. For Poppyseed there has been some enquiry. In prices there has been a falling off of 2 ans. in Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed; and Linseed has declined 1-2 anna.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	53,531	56,986	34,327
Do. from 1st January to 30th June	4,828,165	773,327	2,768,021
Linseed for the week	49,140	15,910	36,086
Do. from 1st January to 30th June	993,001	299,500	3,084,288
Rapeseed for the week	54,213	81,002	33,074
Do. from 1st January to 30th June	1,179,041	1,005,984	693,827
Gingellyseed for the week	6,933	301	1,286
Do. from 1st January to 30th June	785,313	378,805	817,027

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	433,838	...	47,300
Do. from 1st January to 30th June	5,088,328	2,813	1,187,410
Linseed for the week	132,941	10,759	43,046
Do. from 1st January to 30th June	1,603,450	390,116	2,404,828
Rapeseed for the week	47,316	45,039	16,526
Do. from 1st January to 30th June	1,204,901	721,801	625,167
Gingellyseed for the week	17,315	2,237	13,070
Do. from 1st January to 30th June	1,298,713	397,928	1,045,799

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,951 tons, Captain J Stone, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Lismore, 2,277 tons, Captpin S Andrews sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Madagascar, 1,693 tons, Captain F Bousel, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,505 tons, Captain H Watkeys, will sail to-day for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,493 tons, Captain T J Grier, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Company's s s Brindisi, 2,265 tons, Captain C H Watkins, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo,

THE Hall Line s s Werneth Hall, 2,677 tons, Captain W Peirce, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (4th June), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 29 cases opium, and the following passengers; Mr and Mrs Livingstone and infant, Miss Coleman, Mr Jonas, Dr and Mrs Pearse, Miss Blaney, Miss Buckel, Miss Tamal, Mr Aratoon and 54 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Idar	2595	Milne	D and Antwerp		K R & Co
B	Kirkhill	2346	Watson	Amsterdam		W & A G & Co
C	Moshtari	1110	Clark	R S Ports	2-7	B & P S N Co
E	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliot			F & Co
F	Gloamin	2248	Learmouth	Karachi	7-7	K N & Co
G	Irena	1288	Far	Aden		J M & Co
H& J	H M S Magpala and Tenasserim		Fleet R N			R Navy
K	Arab	2674	Wills	Antwerp	2-7	K N & Co
M	Madagascar	1693	Ransal	Dunkirk		J M & Co
N	Sirsa	1675	Kerr	Zanzibar	1-7	M M & Co
P	Secundra	1191	Allen			M M and Co
Q	Culna	1464	Groom			M M & Co
R	Wissmann	186	Jenkins	Aden		C Dinshaw

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Inchmaree	3151	Simpson	London	5-7	W&AG&Co
2	Australia	2292	Tait	Liverpool	6-7	W&AG&Co
3	Algeria	2932	Craig	Marseilles	1-7	W&A G &Co
5	Paramatta	284	Preston	China	5-7	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2893	Gada	London	1-7	P&O S N Co
7	Orient	1496	Valentine	Trieste		Bombay Co
8	Asama	2670	Lemel	Antwerp		K N & Co
10	Nerite	3135	David	Marseilles		W& A G&Co
12	Lismore	2277	Andrews	Dunkirk		F M & Co
15	Brindisi	2265	Watkins	China	30-6	P & O Co
16	Andrina	2541	Smith			F M &Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Setos 1805 gross tons Jacob Zanzibar F Heyer

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Khandalla s	Whitehead	Busreh, June 19
July. 1	Egypt s	Briscoe	London, June 9
	Werneth Hall s	Peirce	Liverpool, June 4

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
1	Metis s	Robinson	Karachi
	Elleric s	Niven	Marseilles
	Poseidon s	Mayer	Trieste, &c
	Algeria s	Craig	Liverpool, &c
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi
	Madagascar s	Bouxel	Dunkirk
	Brindisi s	Watkins	Hongkong
	Lismore s	Andrews	Hamburg

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Ellora, Grier, for Calcutta, &c
" Chindwara, Watkeys, for Rangoon
" Nowshera, Stone, for Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Khandalla, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Dumra, for Karachi
" Chyebassa, for Calcutta, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Algeria s—37 bales wool Hirachand Guldalchund

FOR LONDON

Inchmaree s—70 cwt Eshmaul Rehimtoola Dhunjee and Co. 6000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co, 4 bales woollen and cotton carpets Goolam Hoosein Mohomed, 2 cases nutmeg pieces Megjee Mohomed and Co, 20 cwt buffalo horns V Ganjjee, 11 cases nutmeg Dossabhoy Jena

Cartage s—11 cwt ivory Ebram Pasia and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Lismore s—50 cwt ajmaseeand d 399 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Asama s—1000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers, 4000 cwt poppyseed and 2001 cwt [illegible] and Co, 2000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Stuart and Co.

Arab s—2000 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Steuart and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Kirkhill s—1000 cwts mustardseed and 252 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Idar s—2000 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co, and 4000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Nerite s—32 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 1000 cwts rapeseed John Fachiri, 939 cwts linseed and 18030 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orient s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, and 13 bales cotton The Bombay Company.

FOR VENICE.

Orient s—1000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nerite s—8036 cwt linseed and 2578 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

Algeria s—2000 cwt castorseed Nansee Khairaz and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Paramatta s—650 bales twist Ebrahim Noordin and Co. 52 bales twist Yen Shun and Co 27 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 30 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 3.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G. Hymns Introit No. 2, 33, 314 and 324.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 165, 284 and 370. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Chants.
Daily—Matins at 6-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.

Saturday, July 2.

5-30 p.m.—Communicant's Service.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke).—Hymns 1, 107, 197 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 185, 184 and 541.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 261, 266 and 238.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Plain.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 260, 261 and 13.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).

9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion—Hymns 303, 10, 35 and 285. Psalm 43.
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art).

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 270, 193 and 2.5.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 285, 196 and 277.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.—Hymns 140, 393 and 392.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.—Hymns 535, 237 and 214.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Dedication Festival.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Gardner.
10 a.m.—Children's Service and Prize giving.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
Alms for Sunday School Prizes and Excursion.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. G. Ledgard—Hymns 187, [illegible] 31.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Morning Service.—Hymn 134. Psalm 84 tune 59, Hymns 222 and 218.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 186, 227 2nd tune, 113 and 245 1st tune.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

- 1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
- 2-3 THE WEEK.
- 4-5 Ahmedabad Notes—Constitution and Staff of the Khyber Brigade—Indian Telegrams.
- 6 A Military "Cause Celebre."
- 7 The Lessons on the Tirah Campaign.
- 8 "Very Strong for an Old Man"—Fire at Mazagon—Bank of Bengal.
- 9 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The Water-Logging of Bombay—The Simla Season.
- 10 Presidency Plague Mortality—Destructive Fire at Mandvie—The Collapse of a House at Duncan Road.
- 11 University Examinations—The Karachi Tragedy—MILITARY NEWS.
- 12 SPORTING NEWS—Cricket in Poona—Government House Cricket Match—Gymkhana Mounted Sports—Cricket: Gymkhana XI v. XXII.—Secunderabad Gymkhana—Football in Calcutta.
- 13 LEADING ARTICLES: What the Forward Policy Means War and Still War—High Mortality and Low Birth Rate.
- 14 LEADING ARTICLES: The Chemical Analyser at Work—"U. H. H."
- 15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Health of the Presidency—The Famine in the Central Provinces.
- 16 LEADING ARTICLE: The Revised Code of Criminal Procedure—Calcutta and Loan Prospects—The City Mortality.
- 17 Plague in Calcutta.
- 18 Municipal Standing Committee.
- 19 Third Criminal Sessions—The Blackmailing Case—The Racing Calendar.
- 20 Local Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency.
- 21 Bombay Port Trust—Indian Crop Prospects.
- 22 The Indian Heroes Fund—Bombay Season Reports—The Counterfeit Coin Case.
- 23 BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB—FRONTIER NEWS—MISCELLANEOUS—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
- 24 OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Provincial Gazettes.
- 25-26 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Price Current—Bombay Market Report—FREIGHTS.
- 27-28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—June 7, at 4, Southbrook-road, Lee, the wife of W R Green, Bengal Police Retired, of a son.

LOWIS—June 13, at Amery House, Alton, Hants, the wife of Captain R M Lowis, I S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ASSHETON—MASTER—June 14, at St Peter's, Petersham, the Rev William Orme Assheton, Rector of Bilton, Warwickshire, third son of Ralph Assheton, Esq, of Downham Hall, Co Lancaster, to Winifred Maude, third daughter of John Henry Master, Esq, H M's Indian Civil Service, Retired.

BANNERMAN—BEDFORD—June 7, at Christ Church Lancaster-gate, Arthur D'Arcy Gordon, I S C, only son of Col P W Bannerman, to Virginia Emilie, only daughter of Mr W J Guthrie Bedford.

BEARD—MARRATT—June 8, at St Leonard's, Welbury, Yorkshire, Edwin Thomas Beard, C E, F S I, F G S, M San I, Engineer to Commissioners of Ranges of Pevensey and Hastings Levels, of Marazion, West-hill, St Leonard's-on-Sea, to Matilda Harriette, daughter of Edward Lawrence Marratt, M A, Rector of Welbury, and grand-daughter of the late General Marratt, Indian Army.

DAVIES—D'OYLY—June 14, at Nether Stowey, Somersetshire, Cecil Jasper Davies, only son of Lieut-Colonel Jasper G S Davies, late Royal Engineers, to Cecily Joane, youngest daughter of William D Oyly, Bombay Civil Service, Retired.

MEREWETHER—MALLESON—June 8, at St Nicholas's Church, Great Bookham, Captain J W B Merewether, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, Bombay Political Department, to Una Mary, second daughter of the Rev Edward Malleson, Rector of Great Bookham.

OTLEY—RICHARDSON—June 11, at West Hackney Parish Church, Stoke Newington, Walter Ernest Otley, of the P and O Co, to Florence, eldest daughter of Thomas Richardson, of Rectory-road, Stoke Newington, London, N.

WARD SCOTT—June 14, at St Michael and All Angels', Harlesden, John Frederick William, L R C P S, &c, Asst Colonel-Surgeon, Sierra Leone, son of the late Colonel F C Ward, R H A, Poona, India, to Iona Blanche, daughter of Robert Scott, of Harlesden.

DEATHS.

ATHANASS—June 9, at 43, Rue Cotta, Nice, France, Medora Tonnette, only child of the late M T Athanass, of Meerut and Calcutta, and Mrs E K Athanass.

BARREN—June 8, in London, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut-Col William A Barren, Bombay Sappers and Miners, aged 48.

CAVE-BROWNE—June 13, at the Vicarage, Detling, Maidstone, the Rev John Cave-Browne, late Indian Chaplain, H E I C, aged 80.

CLIFFORD—June 15, at 7, St George's-road, Frederick Morrison Clifford, late Surgeon-General Indian Medical Service.

DAVIES—June 12, at the Old Rectory, Carshalton, Major-Gen Sir William George Davies, K C S I, late Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, aged 69.

GIBSON—June 10, at 10, Belgrave-crescent, Edinburgh, Alexander Gibson, late of Ceylon, aged 70.

LAWRENCE—June 10, at 2, Camden-gardens, Richmond, Surrey, Honoria, widow of Gen Henry Lawrence, H M Indian Army, formerly of Surbiton and Bath, aged 91.

SMITH—June 10, at St Andrews, Alison, the infant daughter of G Leslie Smith, Indian Civil Service, 17 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1898.

WE have for so long been buoyed up by tales of the enormous benefits that are to accrue to the nations by the unrestricted opening up of the interior of China to foreign commerce, that the recently issued Foreign Office report, the first fruit of the commercial mission instituted with a great flourish a couple of years ago by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, will cause very general disappointment. The writer, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, is British Consul at one of the Chinese treaty ports, and it was he was chosen as leader of the mission. There is another report yet to come, from the pen of the textile experts who were included in the party; but Mr. Bourne's report may indeed be accepted as a general statement of what the mission saw and of the conclusions at which it arrived. The presentment is scarcely calculated to reassure those good folks, specially numerous in Lancashire, who used to speculate on the phenomenal activity that was to follow upon the awakening of China to a recognition of the benefits which the civilisation of the West is to confer. They spoke wildly about trebling the spindle and loom capacity of the United Kingdom, and anticipated working day and night throughout the year on this basis, and still being unable to meet a tithe of the enhanced demand for British-made cotton goods. There is no escaping the conviction that, so far as actual knowledge of conditions of life in China is concerned, Mr. Bourne tells us practically nothing worth knowing that is new. A careful perusal of his report causes one to wonder it was really worth while going so far, traversing so much ground in the interior, and incurring so much expense, in order to come away with such a little addition to our sum of knowledge. The fact is there is not much that we have yet to learn on this subject. Though vague in some of its details the available information about China, its people and their habits, the means of communication, the system of internal taxation, has of late years been singularly full. We surely did not need a Blackburn commercial mission to assure us that the *likin* taxes are a great obstacle to trade, that transit passes are withheld over a great part of the Empire, that our goods are heavily taxed by octroi in the great cities long open to British trade, and that steamers might ply in many places now closed to them with very great advantage? A repetition of much that was known before was inevitable, considering the amount of attention that has been given to Celestial affairs since the war with Japan. All the same, this report is somewhat damping. It must not be ascribed to Mr. Bourne for a fault, and as a failure on his part to realise the high nature of his mission. It would be unjust to censure much to a man for not telling what is not to be found out.

The really valuable part of Mr. Bourne's report is to be found not in the details of travel through the country, but in the conclusions to which his journey compelled him. The chief of these conclusions is, that no great development of the foreign trade of the Chinese Empire would result at once from the throwing open of the whole country and the removal of the whole body of disabilities that now affect trade and traders. "Granted" he says, "that all the obstacles were removed and rights obtained to the satisfaction of the most exacting Englishman, could they bring about any great development of China's foreign trade? Perhaps our imports might cost the consumer on the average all over the Empire ten per cent. less than they do now, but I believe this to be the limit of improvement possible in that respect. Variations in price from year to year of 20 per cent, and more, due to silver exchange are not found to cause any great difference in the demand." British manufactured cottons reach the ends of the Empire and are there selling at prices by no means exorbitant. It is true that the opening of the internal water-ways would be a really great advantage if his profits as a carrier enabled the British merchant to establish himself up country, to find exports and develope imports. At all events it would help to break down the *likin* system, besides improving communications; but otherwise it would only result in a profit to the shipowner on the carriage of native cargo. In order to improve China's demand for British goods, those of India as well as those of the United Kingdom, the volume of exports must be stimulated in order to increase the purchasing power of the people. The growth of an export trade, it is considered, can best be accomplished by Englishmen living in settlements like that at Shanghai, at suitable places in the interior, who, while managing steam shipping and developing the export trade, could at the same time distribute imports and be ready to engage in mining and engineering enterprises as the opportunity offered. Rich men will not live in the outports, and poor men cannot make a living independently: therefore, the work must be done by rich firms or corporations able to wait, and train youths selected in England for their business capacity, in the Chinese spoken language and mercantile customs, in ten years such a system would give us a hold over the foreign trade of China that the present methods can never do.

But it must be acknowledged that our present practice is all against this slow and sure and very Teutonic building up a prosperous trade There is little endeavour to understand the language, the country, and the people; to specialize as the agent in China of British interests, as the link between the provincials of China and the English manufacturer. Capital is being withdrawn from the outports and concentrated in Shanghai, Hong Kong and one or two other places on the coast, and the consequence is, that the whole work of finding exports and providing imports is left to the natives, who have little power of initiative. The recent grant of the right to foreigners to manufacture in China is a step in advance, and Englishmen are taking advantage of it in cotton-spinning and silk-spinning, among other things. But the progress is very slow by reason of the opposition of the authorities. There are other deterrents, of course,—the lack of security, native competition, ignorance in some instances of Chinese requirements: but the greatest obstacle of all lies in the nature of the people and their incrustation of a moral code which seems to defy European influence. After the assurances of immediate "awakenings" with parallels drawn from the case of Japan, it comes as a shock to find an Englishman who has spent years in the country and has penetrated into parts scacely touched hitherto by the Fan Kwei writing thus:—"It is not that the Chinese will not progress in the modern sense, but that they cannot. They have not the institutions, the laws, or the character on which to base the elaborate structure of modern commerce. The analogy from Japanese progress is delusive. The Japanese had till recently a feudal system; they have an aristocracy, and a healthy social hierarchy based on a sound subordination; they are an organised body, and their leaders have made them a nation. The Chinese, although individually, in physique and intellect, more than a match for the Japanese, have none of these things, nor the least desire to attain them." One would be very glad to dissent from for such an uncompromising dictum as this; but unhappily the facts are as Mr. Bourne puts them. The conduct of the Chinese since the war affords a further proof of their inability to realise what we mean by "awakening." It would really seem as if the hopes built on the opening of China by the material civilisation of the West, and the development of hundreds of millions of Mongols by influences as foreign to their ideas and traditions as the maxims of Confucius to the Christian peoples of Europe, are as baseless as Mr. Hooley's vision of inexhaustible riches from the flotation of companies watered like London milk It has never been shown that the Chinese will take kindly to the new conditions we are anxious to thrust upon them. The likin is no doubt a hindrance to trade; but that internal customs duty pays for the up-keep of the civil administration, without which the country would fall into anarchy. The local rates levied in every English county and city, might seem to Chinese eyes to be very oppressive. But the Chinese reformer that counselled us to abolish them and free the tax-payer from a hardship which is the cause of a good deal of grumbling, and doubtless some abuses, would be more meddlesome than wise. It is the conviction of impartial observers that the enforced abolition of the likin in the Yang Tza Kiang Valley, and elsewhere in China, would produce a rebellion comparable to that which installed the Taepings in Nanking for seven years. The development of European influence in China would not be much helped by such an upheaval.

IT is very unfortunate for France at such a juncture as the present that a change of ministry should launch the country on a career of Democratic reforms to be carried out by an "exclusively Republican majority." It was this latter formula tacked to an order of the day proposed by M. Ribot, stating that the Chamber approved of the declarations of the Premier, M. Meline, and would follow a policy of Democratic reforms based on a union of Republicans that compelled the resignation of the late Cabinet. The resolution as M. Ribot proposed it, was carried by a majority of 28; the addition which ostracises the Monarchists who have rallied to the Republic, and the Conservatives, was for the moment accepted by M. Meline; but it made his position impossible and he tendered his resignation to President Faure. M. Brisson, the New Prime Minister who was President of the last Chamber, is an able man who filled the chair with impartiality and distinction. But he is an advanced politician with decided socialist leanings. He gives the Income-tax, proposed two years ago, by M. Brisson's Cabinet and rejected by the Senate, the first place in the new programme of drastic "reforms." The Income-tax is regarded in France as a weapon for striking at the rich, and making them bear the burdens now shared by the community at large. It is abhorrent to French ideas that the State should hold an inquisition into the private means of every citizen as a preliminary to taxing him probably according to his political opinions; for if he stands well with the administration he will be let off lightly, and if he be not of the right shade he will be heavily mulcted. To avoid this species of hardship and yet make the rich contribute proportionately to their means various ingenious and very effective devices have been hitherto employed. A householder with one servant pays a comparatively small tax; one with two a good deal more; where a larger number are employed the servants' tax becomes very heavy. The rental or value of the house occupied is another criterion according to which the taxes levied are suited to the presumed capacity of the occupant to pay them. While nearly every article of consumption is taxed, the luxuries and superfluities of life in which the rich alone can indulge are taxed very heavily. If now in addition to these exactions the income be directly put under contribution and the proposal is that it shall pay a acumulative tax, the time will come when the once rich will have cause to envy the poor, who can sing in the tax-gatherer's face.

But the democratic war against the rich, the capitalist, and other enemies of mankind will not end with the imposition of an income tax so specially devised to bring about as far as may be the equality of Dives and Lazarus. Universal suffrage is to be made real and effectual. Official influence—the influence of the capitalist enemy—is to be eliminated from elections. For another thing the period of service in the army will be reduced from three years to two. The Army will thus be popularised. It is true that all French military authorities have protested against a further reduction in the nominal term of military service, which now works out with furloughs and remissions of an average of two years and three months training, will reduce the Army to a mere militia, for the two years will give an average less than eighteen months with the colours. It is true that the German infantry serve, but two years. But the cavalryman serves three, and the artilleryman four, while the drill in the German infantry is of a stern severity to which the democratic Frenchman would not submit. A further objection is that two year's service would render the training of efficient non-commissioned officers, now sufficiently difficult, absolutely impossible. The short time privates would have no confidence in sergeants and corporals as ignorant as themselves of things military. This tampering with the Army to win the favour of the electorate is a very serious matter indeed. The gravity of the issues involved is perfectly well understood, for the whole question has been threshed out in committees appointed to inquire into the subject. The officers, of the Army and the men who have served three years with the colours, will view with something more than dissatisfaction, a measure threatening disasters, involving not merely the future strength, but the very existence of France as a Great Power. The newmade ministry of M. Brisson may and probably will attempt to carry through the programme it has marked out for itself. But it does not at all follow, that it will be successful in carrying it through than was M. Bourgois in imposing the Income Tax in 1896 That scheme was supposed at the moment to be the prelude to a revision of the Constitution and the abolition of the Senate. What happened was that M. Meline became Prime Minister and held office for two whole years—an unprecedented spell of ministerial life under the Third Republic.

LATEST advices from Australia show, that the tick pest against which legislation is about to be undertaken by the Government of India, is spreading very seriously. It has now appeared in Brisbane and the whole of Queensland must now be looked upon as infected. The Official Stock Department is quite unable to control it. The epidemic is also extending southwards and it seems a mere question of time how soon it will reach New South Wales and Victoria. In this connection it will be instructive to note that Dr. Koch's observations and experiments in South Africa and elsewhere show that the fever which has been so destructive there is due entirely to a tick. taken off from an affected animal and placed it on a healthy one the latter incurs the disease and generally dies. Dr. Koch has succeeded in rendering cattle immune by inoculating them with poison taken from the ova of the tick. Continuing his investigations he was led to form the conclusion that malaria in human beings is due to inoculation by some kind from an insect and he has succeeded in demonstrating that malaria in man can be propogated by the mosquito a German island off the African coast where the mosquito is unknown is woolly free from malaria. An excellent opportunity for the continuance of observations is now offered in Australia, and we trust that before the disease becomes so widespread as is indicated in the telegraphic messages, some effort will be made to engage Dr. Koch's services and profit by his experience.

THAT the Unionists gained a victory at Durham no one will be at all surprised The late member Mr. Fowler, who was a Liberal, won the seat from the Hon. A. Elliot the Unionist candidate by one vote only. It has never been a consistent constituency. From Conservative to Liberal and from Liberal to Unionist—though it may be assumed that the voters vary more in their energy than in their politics and that the party agents are in great measures responsible for the colour of the representative. The Hon. Arthur R. D. Elliot, the newly elected member, is the defeated candidate of last election, and was formerly member for Roxburghshire. Mr. Boyd the defeated candidate is presumably a barrister of the North-Eastern circuit who has several times unsuccessfully wood Durham constituencies.

THE latest news from Kabul reports that the Amir is still in excellent health. He moves shortly to his summer quarters in the Paghman hills.

HEAVY rain fell in Simla on Friday afternoon and night. Every indication of the monsoon has re-appeared in the Western Himalayas.

REPORTS from the Afridi country show that the position there is now quite normal, except that house-building is proceeding actively. The maliks have the tribesmen apparently well in hand, and the mullahs for the time being are discredited.

THE Government of India are likely to address a further despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the North-West frontier, which is being taken up section by section. The Kohat Kurram line and the Tochi section have yet to be dealt with.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury, composed of seven Europeans and two East Indians, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Alfred Charles Parker was tried for an attempt to murder a woman named Jai, and for voluntarily causing her grievous hurt, at the Bund Gardens at Poona, on the evening of the 12th April last. The jury unanimously found the prisoner not guilty on all he charges; and he was accordingly discharged.

CAPTAIN GODFREY, the Assistant Resident in Kashmir, has been making archæological researches in Gilgit, Ladakh and Kashmir Valley, and has been succeseful in obtaining many important ancient inscriptions on stones and coins, the detailed accounts of which have appeared from time to time in the reports of the Royal Asiatic Society. It is now proposed to open a museum in Srinagar in which all these valuable finds will be kept. They will thus be preserved, and can be seen by visitors all in one place.

DURING the hearing of the blackmailing case, yesterday, Durant applied that under the new Criminal Procedure Code he might be allowed to reserve the further cross-examination of the complainant until after the witnesses for the prosecution had been examined. In support of his application he read a lengthy paper, in which some offensive language was used towards the magistrate and the complainant. Mr. Davur asked the court to follow a ruling of the High Court and not to allow its records being defiled with such a petition. The magistrate refused the application, but allowed the document to be kept on record, stating that by doing that the High Court would have a specimen of the method which the accused employed in conducting his defence. The cross-examination of the complainant was then proceeded with, which turned upon the management of the Oriental Mills.

THE gross traffic earnings of Indian railways show an increase of Rs. 1,03,15,253 from the 1st of April, 1898, to the 11th of June, 1898, over the corresponding period of last year; and of Rs. 1,53,27,177 from the 1st of January, 1898, to same date over the corresponding period of last year. This is a most satisfactory increase, and shows that traffic is developing steadily. The highest figures for the export traffic were apparently reached in the week ending the 21st of May 1898, for the gross earnings of all the railways for the week ending the 11th of June, 1898, have fallen below those figures.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir left Jammu by special train on the 23rd June. He slightly altered his programme, and was to arrive at Uri on the 25th, Sonar Chinar on the 26, and Srinagar on the 27th. The Governor of Kashmir has gone to receive the Maharaja at Uri. Colonel Sir A. C. Talbot, the Resident in Kashmir, and other British officials were to return to Srinagar from Gulmarg on the 26th to formally receive His Highness on the 27th. This arrangement, however, has been upset by a sad accident to the Colonel's son already reported. The members of the Inner Palace also left Jammu for Srinagar on the 23rd via Banihal, and they reach Srinagar on the 7th July. Raja Sir Amar Singh accompanied the Maharaja, so also did Raja Sir Ram Singh. Rai Bahadur Pandit Bhag Ram reached Srinagar on the 24th June. The Council Offices re-open at Srinagar from the 29th.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence for three months, is granted to Mr. J. C. Arbuthnott, C. I. E., Deputy Commissioner, Chasi and Jaintia Hills, Captain A. A. Howell, Deputy Commissioner, being appointed to officiate. Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, District Superintendent of Police, Cachar. Mr. C. E. Ezechiel, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sylhet, takes over charge of the Cachar district. Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. J. A. Ezechiel, Assistant Commissioner, Karimganj, Mr. S. S. Skinner [illegible] for him. Privilege leave of absence for two [illegible] and 27 days is granted to Mr. A. R. Dicks, [illegible] Conservator of Forests, attached to the Goalpara Forest Division.

WRITES a contemporary:—At a large seaport on the Coromandel coast of the "benighted" presidency, where there is an extensive railway workshop, one of the European foremen recently had his house broken into one night. Expecting a recurrence of the burglary, a watch was kept the next night, and the burglars were chased by two or three Madrassi servants. The chase involved passing the town police-station, which is in the heart of the town. One of the servants called at the station to invoke the aid of the police, but instead of getting it, the unfortunate servant was himself arrested for creating a disturbance by interrupting the police in their peaceful sleep. Dogberry could not see "how sleeping should offend," and the Madras constable evidently thinks with that "ancieint and most quiet watchman."

A NEW plague order has been issued by the Madras Government in which the scope of the regulations for city and mofussil is explained. Segregation is declared to be absolutely necessary, but the wishes of the people are to be consulted in all the arrangements. Medical treatment is not to be forced on unwilling patients, and women are under no circumstances to be examined by men. Inoculation is to be perfectly optional. Quarantine is set aside in favour of observation—that is to say, travellers entering Madras will not be detained wherever they may come from, unless actually suffering from plague; but those coming from known infected areas will be kept under observation for ten days, being free, however, in the meantime to go where they please.

AT next week's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council a Bill amending the Indian Currency Act of 1898 with a view to extending its operations for another two years will be introduced: as also a Bill amending the Inland Steam Vessels Act of 1884, *i.e.*, to take powers to make rules for the prevention of collisions between such vessels.

THE proposals for the usual artillery camps-of-exercise next cold weather are to be submitted to the Government. Infantry camps would seem not to be required in the Punjab Command at least, unless measures are taken to exercise British troops in hill warfare A big cavalry camp may be taken as pretty certain.

MR. R. SALE BRUERE, District Superintendent of Police, Karnal (Panjab), has with Deputy Inspectors Gyasuddin and Abdul Samad Khan and Chhajju Ram and a small party of police recently returned from a successful trip to the banks of the Sarusti, where a gang of dacoits have been arrested, who about a year or so ago killed a head constable and five other persons. Rs. 100 reward for each of the gang had been offered by the Inspector-General of Police, N. W. P., in which province these dacoits are wanted for several outrages in the Aligarh and Cawnpore districts The outlaws had taken up their abode on the banks of the Sarusti in dence jungle, and their capture appears to have been a smart piece of work.

THE following are among recently proved Wills:—Mr. Francis Beaumont Ellison, £107,993; Charles Henry, Baron Hillingdon, £1,477,268; Sir Alfred Hughes, Bart., £434; Mr. Nathaniel Tertius Lawrence, £62,740; Mr. William Kirkby Peace, £21,317 George Henry Charles, Earl of Strafford, £2615; Mr. Henry Weldon, £18,435.

ON the cavalry drill ground in Windsor Park, on June 11 a trial took place of the galloping gun carriage, invented by the Earl of Dundonald, commanding the 2nd Life Guards. One of the principal merits of the carriage is its exreme lightness. Built of steel, and of the same width as of the service pattern, its weight, inclusive of gun and ammunition, is less than 400lb., whereas that of the ordinary Maxim carriage is upward of 9cwt. As a result of the lessened weight only one horse is required, instead of two, while a single man can, if necessary, move the carriage for considerable distances with very little fatigue. It is obvious that its use is not restricted to cavalry, but that it is just the weapon of the kind required by a landing party. The shafts, made of hickory and steel, are promptly detachable, so that the vibration caused by the panting of the horses got rid of, and quick unlimbering and steadiness is secured. By clever contrivances the man can limber up at any angle, the harness can be shifted on to any other cavalry horse in case of need, and the tendency to upset if one wheel gets on higher ground than the other is neutralised by breaking the continuity between horse and carriage. The wheel itself, which is also made of hickory and steel, carries a narrow steel tyre. A notable feature of the invention is a rotary ammunition carrier, which has capacity for 1250 rounds; while all-round fire is possible without changing the position of the carriage. Lord Dundonald contends that the use of the gun carriage will lead, among other things, to considerable economy in men, since two guns can be worked by three men, one of the latter holding the horses, while his comrades fire. It was on this principle, in conjunction with a troop of Life Guards, that the trial was conducted with two gun-carriages, and, in the opinion of military experts, with much success. The cavalry drill ground was not rough enough to test the gun carriages very searchingly, but it was stated that on former occasions they had stood a severe trial with the most favourable results. In addition to the new galloping gun carriage, which was regarded on all hands as likely to prove of the highest value, there was also on view a light squadron cart, designed by Lord Dundonald, as supplemental to his more important invention.

A PROPOS of the letters of the Rev. John Newton and the references to William Cowper in the report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission recently issued, Mr. W. H. Collingridge writes to suggest that Olney should be better known to the inhabitants of the Metropolis. A journey of less than sixty miles by the Midland Railway is neither tedious nor expensive, and there is much to be seen—sufficient, at all events, to amply compensate for the time and money expended. Cowper's house is still standing, and so also is the summer house, "a tiny building not much bigger than a sedan chair," as he himself describes it. "The Task" was written at Olney, also the immortal ballad of "John Gilpin." The old church, dating back to the fourteenth century, is worth a visit for its own sake. It was here that Newton commenced his ministry and laboured for sixteen years before he removed to St. Mary Woolnoth, and here his remains and those of his wife were re-interred on their removal from the vaults of St. Mary Woolnoth recently. Here, too, the Rev. Thomas Scott, the commentator, laboured from 1781 to 1785; and here also the late Dr. Gauntlett (whose father was vicar) commenced his musical career, at the early age of ten years, as organist of the church. At the vicarage are still to be seen the texts which Newton had painted over the fireplace, and for doing which he paid 6s. 8d., as mentioned by him in his letter to Lord Dartmouth, November, 1767. "One may know what Olney scenery is like by 'The Task,'" it has been said, "better than by a set of photographs." Weston Underwood, which is only about a mile from Olney, is especially charming. Here the poet lived at Weston Lodge for ten years, having for his near neighbours his friends the Throckmortons. Cowper himself described Weston as one of the "prettiest villages in England," and the walks about it at all seasons of the year "delightful."

THE Chamber of Deputies was crowded on June 13 in view of the interpellations on the general policy of the Meline Cabinet, Mr. Millerand asserted that Mr. Meline had allied himself with the clergy in the hopes of defeating the "Socialist peril."—M. Meline, said it was time to stop discussing party questions, and to begin practical legisation. It was necessary to amend the company laws, to establish a system of professional and commercial education, and to assist the industrial development of the Colonies, but nothing could be done before the rules of the Chamber itself were revised. He desired to prevent the constant interruption of useful work by interpellations, and he appealed to all Frenchmen to stand united for the honour and prestige of the country, fortified as it was by a strong alliance. (Cries of "Oh!" on the extreme Left.) He regretted that it would go forth to Europe that the alliance had been greeted in the Chamber with sneers. (Cries of "Order" and general uproar). He finally appealed for a truce of parties in order to prepare for the Exhibition of 1900.—M. Bourgeois declared that the country needed a Republican Government, and that M. Meline ought to feel that his task was at an end.—When the debate was resumed on June 14, M. Ribot strongly supported the Government, and declared that the Radicals had prevented a Republican union. He finally proposed, and M. Meline accepted, an order of the day pledging the Government to "a policy of democratic reform based on the union of Republicans.' An addition was subsequently rejected by the Premier, but agreed to by the Chamber. It was then accepted by M. Meline, and the order of the day was then voted as amended by 284 votes to 272. On June 15 the Cabinet resigned.—The Chamber stands adjourned to June 20.

MR. FRANCIS JOSEPH GARDINER, the secretary of the Board of Executors and Trusts, Kimberley, obtained, on June 14, a dissolution of his marriage on account of the adultery of his wife with Captain Herbert Sadler, now in South Africa.

IT is rumoured at Cowes (says *Truth*) that the Queen will probably buy the Norris Castle estate, which is to be sold shortly. Norris Castle is a very picturesque place and the finely wooded park adjoins the Osborne domain. Norris Castle was built by Lord Henry Seymour, and the Queen (then Princess Victoria) and the Duchess of Kent once spent part of a summer there. In 1844 the Queen and Prince Albert were anxious to buy Norris (in preference of Osborne), but the place was not then in the market. The property was purchased about fifteen years ago by the late Duke of Bedford, who left it to his nephew, Lord Ampthill. Norris was occupied during two summers for some weeks by the [illegible] Emperor Frederick (when Crown Prince) and his wife and family, the [illegible] lent to him by the Duke [illegible]

LORD MALMESBURY, [illegible] owns the [illegible] forest" which so much [illegible] to the [illegible] Bournemouth in the early [illegible] blamed for closing it [illegible] present [illegible] the "Telegraph" he explains [illegible] he says, "regrets it more than I do [illegible] alternative, owing to the [illegible] Bournemouth, who set [illegible] and my woods on fire, [illegible] the River Stour to bo[illegible] paper aptly puts it, the [illegible] for the behaviour of the [illegible] blame Lord Malmesbury [illegible] patience.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE SPANISH RESERVE SQUADRON AT PORT SAID.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Admiral Camara's squadron began coaling yesterday at Port Said from colliers when the Egyptian Government requested the Admiral to desist and to leave that port immediately.

Admiral Camara thereupon declared that his vessels required certain repairs and he began discharging coal and other material for that purpose.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANILA.

Altogether there are 470 officers and 10,464 men on the way to Manila.

APPROACHING ATTACK ON SANTIAGO.

JULY 1.

The American Army has occupied positions for a general assault on Santiago, which General Shafter will deliver without awaiting his reinforcements.

The Cuban Insurgents are going to intercept the Spanish relieving force.

DISTRUST OF GERMANY.

Notwithstanding German official assurances, the suspicion and irritation in the United States against German designs in the Philippines is increasing.

Admiral Dewey has been instructed that directly the first American troops arrive he is to occupy Manila, and is to notify. The foreign representatives of his ability to protect their subjects.

This is intended to preclude the landing of any foreign force, especially with regard to the Germans.

M. BRISSON'S CABINET.

JUNE 30.

M. Brisson, the French Premier, has read in both Chambers a declaration of the policy of the Government embodying various radical reforms, including an Income Tax.

A vote of confidence in the Government was adopted by 316 against 230.

THE INDIA LOAN BILL.

The Indian Loan Bill has passed through all stages in the House of Lords.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. Arthur Elliot, the Unionist candidate, has been elected member for Durham City, in place of the late Liberal member Mr. Matthew Fowler, by 1,167 votes, Mr. Boyd, the Liberal candidate, polling 1,102.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal, with the homeward mails of the 25th ultimo, arrived here at 8 a.m., to-day.

LORD ELGIN'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 1.

A London telegram to the *Pioneer* says:—It is known that the Viceroyalty has been offered to Lord Balfour of Burleigh but it is understood that his Lordship hesitates to accept the offer on account of his age. There would also be a difficulty in replacing him. There is an agitation on foot urging the irreparable injury which would befall the Scottish office if he left. It is also no secret that Mr. Arthur Balfour is much averse to losing his services.

SEA CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

THE TESTING OF HANKS.

SIMLA, JULY 1.

It is notified under the Sea Customs Act that in substitution for the existing rules that the examination of yarns to test accuracy of description of count or length shall be made in the first instance up to the limit of one bundle in every one hundred bales in consignments. If on such examination the differences between the average count and the described count is in excess of the variations permitted in the notification of Government of India, dated 13th November, 1891, the importer may require further examination to be made as follows:—From every one hundred bales or fraction of one hundred bales in a consignment one bundle be selected at random, the hanks in this bundle shall then be measured on a wrap reel one after the other in the presence of representative of importer and the lengths noted, the process being continued (within the limit of the bundle) until either the importer is satisfied that the yarn is short or the average of lengths noted shows that it is of full length. When the importer is dissatisfied with this test he may on payment of the cost require the Customs Collector to measure more hanks up to 1 per cent. of the total number of hanks in the consignment, such hanks being taken at random by an officer of Customs out of any bundles in the consignment.

THE MALAKAND FORCE.

The constitution of the force is to be termed the Malakand Force, to be retained at or near the Malakand and Swat Valley until further orders is notified. It is under the command of Brigadier-General Reid, and regiments composing it and their staffs are the same as previously announced as temporarily located at Malakand under the same General.

AMENDMENT OF INDIAN INLAND STEAMSHIP ACT.

INTRODUCTION OF CURRENCY BILL.

As now arranged business before the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, next Friday will comprise amendment of Indian Inland Steamship Act, to enable rules to be framed for prevention of collisions on somewhat similar lines to those already in force for ocean-going vessels; also introduction of Currency Bill, which will extend for another two years arrangement, wereby rupees are offered in India for gold deposited in London.

WEATHER AT LANDI KOTAL.

To-day's telegram from Landi Kotal reported heavy clouds and great reduction in temperature.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—Sir H. T. Prinsep, two months privilege leave from 9th July.

Foreign Department—Surgeon Captain J. W. Trant Bengal, Officiates as Residency Surgeon, Nepal, vice Armstrong granted 3 months, privilege, leave.

Lieutenant McConaghie is appointed probationer, Political Department, India and temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission.

The services Captain Kreyer are replacedat the disposal of the Home Department.

The Criminal Procedure Code is applied with some restrictions to territories administered by Governor-Generals, Agent, Baluchistan, from to-day.

The Home Government have confirmed the appointment of Haji Muhammad Khan Kushif is Sultaneh as Persian Consul General, Bombay.

Mr. C. S. Bayley to officiate as Governor, Generals, agent, Central India, during the absence on three months, privilege leave of Lieutenant. Colonel Barr from 14th instant.

Gazetted also that Mr. J. R. Irwin to act as Superintendent, Thagi Department, for Mr. Bayley, and of Major R. H. Jennings R. E., to act for Mr. Irwin as Resident of Jaipur.

Sir Charles Lyall's resignation of the Civil Service is gazetted from the 16th instant.

Captain H. B. Peacock is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana.

P. W. D. Lalla Toiloke nath Asst. Engr is permanently transferred to Bengal.

Mr. R. A. Cordner, Superintending Engineer, N W. P. retires from 9th instant.

Mr. H. M. O'Kelly Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department retires from 12th ultimo.

It is understood that Colonel Bruce from Ferozepore officiates in Rohilkhand Command vice Evans. appointed to command the Lahore District.

It is notified that the services of Mr. Ibbetson are placed at the disposal of the Home Department with effect from to-morrow. Mr. Holderness taking over the Revenue and Agriculture Department secretaryship.

The *Pioneer* has been premature in announcing the appointment of Generals Sanford and Wolseley, which has not yet been sanctioned.

Military Department—Surgeon-Colonels W. P. Warburton, W. S. Price, and G. D. Burke are gazetted [illegible]geons on the Viceroy's personal staff, [illegible]nels Cunningham, Atkins, and Edge, [illegible]

[illegible]art. 10th B. I. to be Deputy Assistant [illegible]General on probation. [illegible] Forbes to be Lieutenant, Berar [illegible] Raven transferred. 2nd Lieutenant [illegible] to be Lieutenant, Sind [illegible] to be Major, Lieutenant [illegible]tain, [illegible] Lieutenant Hawkins to be [illegible] Railway Volunteers vice Brock. [illegible] ll. respectively, transferred, resigned.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

The following notification, dated 24th June, 1898, by Government of Bombay, General Department is republished:—Volunteer Corps appointments (Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—Captain, Ross Highland Light Infantry. to be Adjutant with effect from 30th April, 1898, date on which he assumed charge of the appointment.

Colonel Fitzherbert, half pay, British service, on vacating appointment of Commandant, Deolali Depot, on 12th instant, is directed to proceed to England, travelling at public expense.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Forbes Wiltshire Regiment, is to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion, to which he has been posted on absorption travelling at public expense.

Under instructions from the War Office 2nd Lieutenante Craster, Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed and join the 2nd Battalion, to which he has been posted on promotion from Sergeant, in 20th Hussars travelling at public expense.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieutenants Kinsman, R.A.; Duncan, 2nd Battn., D. L. I.; Irvine, 2nd Battn., D. L. I.; White, 2nd Battn., R. I. R.

A committee of examination, composed as under, will assemble at the Bombay Infantry Mess, Poona, at 10-30 a.m., on Monday, 11th July, 1898, for the purpose of examining Captain Dennys, 23rd Bombay Rifles, in tests laid down for permanent appointment to Judge Advocate General's Department, by Army Regulations, India Vol. 2 para 300:—President Colonel Prideaux, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Bombay Command; members, Lieutenant-Colonel Whitby, D. L. I.; Lieutenant-Colonel Candy, 14th Bombay Infantry. Captain Dennys will travel to and from Poona at public expense. The proceedings of the committee will be forwarded by the President of Judge Advocate-General in India direct.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under leave rules for Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty Captain Nurse S. C. Wing Officer 22nd Bombay Infantry for one year pension service twelfth year commenced 5th February 1898.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence Royal Fusiliers:—

(1) Lieutenant Walker, 12 months, on private affairs' out of India.

Highland Light Infantry (2nd) Captain Fergusson, 12 months, on medical certificate out of India.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department—2nd class Assistant Surgeon Dady, 6 months, on private affairs out of India.

Extension: Royal Artillery—2nd-Lieutenant Thackeray, 36th Field Battery, from 9th June to 8th December, 1898, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office, in extension of leave granted in Bombay Command Order No. 2 of 1898.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Maru left Colombo for Bombay, on the 30th ult.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Yarra left Colombo, for Bombay, yesterday, at 10 a.m., and she is expected to enter the Victoria Dock by the morning of Monday, the 4th Inst.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 1st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar	2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	27 5-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results. Total Bullion £38,500,000; Unchanged; Public Deposits. £10,100,000; Decrease, 1,900,000; Other Deposits. £45,400,000; Increase, 800,000; Other Securities. £32,800,000; Decrease, 300,000; Notes and Gold, £27,100,000; Decrease. 900,000. The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Pett charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Willams; and Sorabji Rustomji Battliwalla with putting him into fear in order to extort money from him and with conspiracy. Mr. D. O. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Byrne, solicitor, defended the second accused, Dhanjibhoy Dadyset. Mr. Brown and Mr. Alpaiwalla, solicitors, represented Cooverji M. Mehta, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Craigie, pleader, appeared for the fourth accused Williams, and the fifth, Sorabji R. Batthwalla, was defended by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor. The first accused, Clive Durant, conducted his own defence.

At the outset, Durant applied that he might be allowed to reserve his cross-examination of the complainant under the new Criminal Procedure Code, which came into force that day, and to continue it after the witnesses for the prosecution had given their evidence. He further contended that even under the old code he had the right of reserving the cross-examination. In support of his application Durant read a lengthy document in which the magistrate and the complainant were referred to in strong terms. At the conclusion the document was handed in to the court, and the magistrate was requested to file it on record.

His Worship in disposing of the matter remarked that all that he could say in regard to the application was that he refused it. As regarded the terms in which the application had been couched, he would say that they were absolutely insolent and it was disgraceful that he (Durant) should stand there and read a document like that. It did not help his defence in the least and very probably he used such language with the intention of exciting anger against himself, so that in that excitement some statement might be made of which he could take an advantage. So far as his worship was concerned the language did not awake his anger. The only feeling with which he was moved was that of contempt,—and pity that a European should stand in that court and behave in such a disgraceful manner He would place the document on record, so that the High Court might have a specimen of the method in which the accused conducted his defence. He would now call upon the accused to proceed with his cross-examination of the complainant.

Mr. Davur here asked the court to deal with the document in the same manner in which the High Court had once treated a document of that nature from the accused. Mr. Davur then read from 15 Indian Law Report, Bombay series, page 488, remarks made by Justices Scott and Jardine in that matter. Mr. Justice Scott remarked "the petition he (Clive Durant) presents is full of defamatory allegations which are irrelevant to this application and most improper in themselves. It cannot be filed in its present scandalous form and must be returned." Mr. Justice Jardine remarked "we decline to receive it until the scandalous matter is struck out. The present petition is more objectionable, and being of opinion that we ought not to allow it to defile our records, we must reject it, and order its return to the prisoner." Mr. Davur said that the petition then presented was equally filthy as the present one.

Durant: I object to this remark and ask the court to record it.

The magistrate: Keep quiet. I will not record it.

Durant: I object to the word "filthy."

Mr. Davur: The petition, I say is disgracefully filthy.

Durant having made another protest against the remark.

Mr. Davur said that the accused ought to be absolutely ashamed of himself for penning that application. He would now submit that the court should not defile its record by keeping a petition of that character.

Durant was then going to explain the circumstances under which the High Court had passed the order, but his worship declined to hear him on the point.

His worship further said that he thought it advisable to keep the paper in order to enable the High Court to form an opinion of the method in which the accused carried on his defence.

Durant was then told to continue his cross-examination of the complainant.

Complainant was further cross-examined by Durant about the defalcations, in the course of which Durant happened to make an offensive remark.

Mr. Davur said that if Durant persisted in this course and went on throwing as much dirt as he could on other persons, he would lead evidence to show what sort of man they were dealing with, and whether he was a man of classical education or some other kind of education. Up till now he had figured in the public and the press as a champion of oppressed humanity, and it might become necessary to refer to his antecedents and to show him up in his true colours.

Durant protested against these remarks stating that it was a deliberate attempt on the part of Mr. Davur to create prejudice against him.

After some further discussion, the cross-examination was proceeded with.

Further inquiry stands adjourned to-day.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st July, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

	Latest Date D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours	Minutes
Turkey	30	3	30 p.m.	11	11
Teheran	1	2	30 p.m.	...	31
Suez	1	2	45 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 1st July, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
[illegible]	1	10	...	1
[illegible]	...	22	...	2
Madras	...	36	...	1

At Washington, on June 14, the bill providing for the payment of upwards of 400,000dol. in respect to the Behring Sea Award passed both Houses of Congress.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN THE BOMBAY HARBOUR.

ANOTHER VESSEL OF P. & O. FLEET LOST.

DESTRUCTION OF THE S. S. GANGES.

A STEWARDESS BURNT TO DEATH.

The saying that misfortunes never come singly was exemplified yesterday in the case of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, which, within a year of the loss of the Aden and the China, suffered a further disaster by the destruction of the steamship Ganges which was lying in the harbour at the time. The vessel was well-known as one of the "Ferry Boats" which take the mails on alternate Saturdays to Aden, whence they are transhipped to the Australian steamers *en route* for England, but she was occasionally employed on the China line. The vessel, which was a sister-ship of the Thames and Sutlej, and was commanded by Captain T. F. Creery, has been turned into a mere skeleton of iron by a fire which broke out in the small hours of yesterday morning. She arrived in Bombay on June 26th, bringing the overland mails of June 10th. On Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock, she entered the Prince's Dock to unload a large boiler which was discharged at one of the cranes. As soon as the work was completed she returned to her moorings, No. 4, alongside the s. s. Clyde, in the stream near Cross Island, where she anchored at about 8 o'clock. Some of the crew were allowed to sleep on shore, but the majority of them remained on board on Thursday night, and work was carried on in the coal bunkers up to a somewhat late hour. As usual, hoses were laid in readiness for emergencies, watches were kept, each watch being relieved every four hours. Captain Creery was not on board; as is customary with the P. and O. commanders when these vessels are in harbour, he was residing at the P. and O. Captains' Mess at Mazagon, and the first officer, Mr. Lee, was in charge of the vessel.

THE OUTBREAK.

At about half-past two, yesterday morning, Quarter-Master Holmes observed flames proceeding from the coal bunker in the forward port side of the ship immediately under the main deck. He at once gave the alarm, but in an incredibly short space of time the fire had spread to the whole of the fore part of the vessel and to the midships. The officers and the crew at once came on deck, scarcely any of them staying to put on any clothing besides the things they were wearing for the night. The Ganges not being due out for a week the large engines were not of course in use at the time, and only the donkey-engine and boilers and the hand-pumps were available for pumping water on to the flames. Assistance was, however, promptly rendered by the two P. and O. steam launches the Sewri and the Gaekwar, lying in the vicinity of the Ganges; they went alongside her as promptly as possible and at once commenced to pour water on the burning mass.

In the meanwhile the watch at the docks and at the Ballard Pier saw the fire, and the various dock authorities concerned were informed that something was amiss. The Harbour-Master, Mr. Deane, and Mr. Southwell Piper promptly responded to the call, and with all possible despatch the Port Trust boats, Mudlark, Curlew, Pholas, the tug Princess and the steam anchor, poy and fire-engine Grapple made their way to the moorings of the burning steamer. Unfortunately it was impossible to send the other Port Trust floating fire-engine, the Sirus, out of the dock, as it was low-water at the time. Superintendent Ingram, Inspectors George and Walter, and Constables Parry and Chowke, of the Dock and Harbour Police, were taken off to the fire by Mr. Piper, who was the first to arrive, being followed very shortly afterwards by Mr. Deane, the Harbour-Master, Capt. Newell, of the P. and O. Dockyard, Capt. Creery, Mr. Hopkins and other P. and O. officials were also early on the scene. No native sepoys were taken off from shore, as it was thought their services would not be of much value.

The Port Trust boats reached the Ganges at about half-past 3 o'clock, at which time the scene was weird terrible beyond description, the flames mounting right up to the mast heads and brining out the form and features of the anxious men on deck with great vividness. The officers and crew were engaged in pumping water on the mass of flames and in salvage work, throwing the silver plate and other valuables over into the P. and O. tugs which lay alongside of the vessel. By this time the fire had taken a complete hold of the midship and the fore part, and the efforts of the crew to save it seemed utterly useless. The powerful fire appliances of the Port Trust were at once brought into requisition under the direction of Mr. Deane, the Harbour-Master, and immense quantities of water were poured over the burning portion of the ship, especially by the Grappler and the Pholas. The P. and O. boats Clyde, Paramatta, and Brindisi, which were promptly on the scene, also rendered assistance, and in a very short time over 200 men were at work at the pumps and hoses. A stiff breeze was, however, blowing from the south-west, and the empty hold of the Ganges gave the fire a chance of spreading with disastrous results. Save for the portion of the deck near the smoking saloon, the vessel was one mass of flames, the reflection of the fire being visible in all parts of the town. The task of saving the ship under such circumstances seemed hopeless, and a proposal was made that she should be scuttled to bring the main deck down to the water edge. This course was, however, inpracticable since the bunkers could not possibly be reached by any one alive to effect this purpose, and even if it had been otherwise the sinking of the Ganges in deep water in the middle of the harbour would have impeded the shipping. When it was found that the immense volume of water poured into the vessel did not stay the progress of the flames, and that all her woodwork was in danger, it was decided to tow her to the extreme north of the harbour and beach her there. Orders were accordingly given by Captain Newell. She was released from her moorings, a hawser was passed through her, and she was tugged slowly off by the P. and O. Thames, which was in command of Mr. Hopkins. She was taken about half a mile south of Green Island, and beached to the east of Sewree Fort.

A VICTIM TO THE FLAMES.

Having described the course taken with the ship we must here record a tragic incident, in connection with the disaster, which was otherwise unattended with loss of life. Acting upon a timely warning given by the Harbour-Master, Captain Creery soon after four o'clock ordered all hands not actually wanted on board to leave the ship, and they were taken on board the Clyde, having left the Ganges just before the gerater part of the main deck feel in. The cabins and bunks on the upper deck and elsewhere having been destroyed they lost all their moveable property, and had to be transferred in the night garments in which they stood. There was, however, one sorrowful exception to the general rescue. The second Stewardess, Mrs. Lydia Atkins, a widow, having two children dependent upon her, suffered a terrible death.

It appears that various fruitless attempts were made by the officers and stewards to reach the unfortunate woman, whose cabin was close to the place where the fire broke out. Her screams were heartrending, and the men called to her to try to get out by the port-hole, but, if she made the effort, she did not succeed; and her cries soon ceased. It was not until after 9 o'clock that the cabin could be approached, and then only from a tony, brought alongside it, Mr. MacPhail and Mr. Subbald, the chief engineers of the Ganges and Clyde, respectively, mounted up from the tony by means of a ladder to the cabin, and looking through the port-hole discovered there her charred remains, which were so close to the port-hole as to suggest that she died while endeavouring to escape through it. The aperture was forced open and a Quarter-master managed with the aid of a shovel to reach the remains. The only part of them recognisable as belonging to a human being was a big bone. The ashes were placed in a box and subsequently were taken ashore in a steam launch and in the afternoon removed to the Mazagon Office of the P. and O. Company. The inquest was to be held yesterday afternoon and the remains would have been interred at the Sewree Cemetery the same evening, but for the difficulty of getting witnesses while the fire still prevailed to give evidence before the coroner. It appears that immediately after the remains had been taken to the offices at the dockyard, Superintendent Purser wrote to Superintendent Ingram, of the Dock Police, to arrange for an inquest. The latter without any delay despatched a message to the coroner, but in the meanwhile Mr. Purser wrote back to Mr. Ingram stating that the witnesses were not ready, and that the inquest might be held next morning. However, the coroner, in response to the message forwarded to him by Superintendent Ingram, arrived at the dock. It was then arranged to hold the inquest this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Dockyard offices, and the coroner left.

THE GANGES A SKELETON.

The work of the Port Trust authorities while the vessel was still at her moorings was difficult and dangerous, the life boats of the ship and great deal of the tackle fell overboard in a half-burnt condition, while the men employed on deck found the heat almost beyond their power of endurance. Wonderful to relate the masts remained standing, being kept up by their forward stays, but the rigging was destroyed and the iron plates of the vessel were twisted like so much lead. Everything that could possibly be [illegible] as destroyed excepting a small space on deck. [illegible] rescued crew [illegible] that [illegible] after the outbreak it was impossible to go into any of the cabins on the fore part of the ship, and that the vessel was on in flames in an incredibly short space of time. It was impossible to [illegible] the [illegible] as they rapidly caught fire and [illegible] burn[illegible] board, at no time during [illegible] more than [illegible] o'clock [illegible] ten the fire was got at under, leaving the vessel a charred hulk of iron. By five o'clock in the evening, when Mr. Deane left the vessel, after nearly 12 hours continuous work, the fire had been reduced to few smouldering embers. It was, however, deemed advisable to keep the Grapnel alongside the bulk during the night.

The erstwhile handsome vessel presents a melancholy spectacle as it lies beached on the mud near Sewree. The only part of her which is not completely burnt out is the off deck right aft in which lies the smoking room. Everywhere else the woodwork and the fittings of the ship are gone, and she lies a bare iron shell, upon which the word "Ichabad" might well be written. The masts stand in gloomy solitude, bereft of every piece of rigging that they possessed. There was no cargo on board as the vessel had not commenced loading, and there is no doubt that the emptiness of the holds was one cause of the rapid spread of the fire, as these vacant spaces supplied a current of air which carried the flames along. Several of the hatches were open, and this added to the mischief.

As the P. and O. Company do their own underwriting, the vessel was not insured in any outside company. It is extremely improbable that the company will have her re-built, as she is an old boat of old fashioned make, having been launched at Barrow in 1881. The builders were the Barrow Ship Building Company, Limited. She was a steel screw three-masted steamer, and her tonnage was 4,168 gross and 2,111 net. She was 319 feet in length, 42·2ft. in breadth, and 32·8ft. in depth. She had four decks, two being of steel, and like all the passenger boats of P. and O. service, was fitted up with electric light.

OPINIONS OF AN EXPERT.

WHY THE GANGES WAS NOT SCUTTLED.

An officer of great experience who was on board the Ganges many hours yesterday, gives the following account of the plans adopted for dealing with the vessel, and reasons underlying them: It would undoubtedly have saved the ship if she had been scuttled immediately the fire was discovered, but the outbreak seems to have been so sudden that it is very doubtful whether after the officer in charge had been aroused it was possible to get to any of the sluices. It certainly was not possibte o do so a very few minutes later. Any one attempting the task would have been burnt to death. To have scuttled the ship by breaking a hole in her from without would have taken at least four hours. Experience goes to show that it is not so easy to sink a ship as many people suppose. It has been suggested that divers might have been employed, to open the sea cocks from without, but divers are not mechanics, and it would have been a difficult, if not impossible, task for them. Well, as scuttling was out of the question, the thing was what course to pursue. There was a danger of the Ganges becoming a fire bug, and while still burning drifting about the harbour to the great danger of the shipping, and the best way of avoiding that was to take her off to a mud bank and fill her with water. The work of towing her was cleverly managed by Captain Hopkins, who was in charge of the P. & O. tug Timser, but the British India s. s. Roma was nearly fouled when we passed her. So far from the procedure adopted increasing the fire it was under control when we beached her. Another good point in the management of the business was the efforts made under the direction of the Harbour-Master to keep the wine and spirit stores free from the fire thereby saving that part of the ship from explosion. The plan adopted for this purpose was completely successful, the wine and spirits remaining intact. The Grappler fire engine poured in 300 tons of water an hour and the Pholas about 200 tons an hour. Altogether therre are some 5,000 tons of water in the vessel, which is therefore secured against floating off. So far as I have been able to ascertain I do not think there was the slightest negligence on the part of the P. and O. officers. As is usual on these boats, the hose was laid all along the deck in the evening, and all the usual precautions appear to have been taken. All that can be done now with the Ganges is to sell her for old iron.

COMBUSTIBLES ON BOARD.

From the Custom's records it appears that there were on board the vessel 47 rockets, 27 detonaters, 44 bluelights, 350 snider cartridges and 11 lbs. powder and 80 firing tubes. It does not seem, however, that the fire broke out at the place where they were stored, and one of the first orders given by the chief officer was for the ammunition and combustibles on board to be jettisoned.

THE ROLL CALL OF THE GANGES.

The officers of the vessel were as under:—Messrs. F. Creery, Master; H. Lee, 1st mate; E J. Mc Barnett, 2nd mate; A. Ogilvy, 3rd mate; E. W. Hicker, 4th mate; R. W. Bolin, 5th mate; W. H. Farmer, surgeon; Ah'un, joiner; J. L. Stevenson, boatswain; Quartermasters A. Pashly, G. Hirzt, John Pearson, John R. Miller, O. Holme, P. A. Ditmas, W. Connor, C. Budlmann, F. Hudson, J. Jervis, and H. G. Hollands. The crew comprised 33 deck hands, 53 in the engineer's department, and 24 in the purser's department, making a total of 110.

THE LOSSES OF THE COMPANY.

The P. and O. Company have suffered three very serious losses within a period of twelve months. It was only last monsoon that the s. s. Aden was lost off the coast of Socotra, the lives of some of the passengers and some of the crew being lost. In the cold weather the China went ashore off Perim, but no lives were lost, and there is some reason to believe that this splendid new vessel will be got off the rocks, and after undergoing extensive repairs will be again put on the Australian line of the company. Still it is by no means certain that this will be the case. Sir Thomas Sutherland told the shareholders of the company at the last half-yearly meeting that he could give no assurance that the ship would be eventually saved. although they were not without hope. He ascribed the misfortune to "a lack of that vigilance and circumspection which are at all times essential to safety." Happily the latest calamity to the P. and O. fleet does not seem ascribable to any such cause; though various theories are afloat as to which part of the vessel the fire originated in and as to its cause. The loss to the company, which does its own underwriting, is probably not more than an eight or a tenth of that which will be sustained by the stranding of the China if she is not recovered. But there is one respect in which yesterday's accident is more distressing than that off the coast off Perim—it was attended with the loss of one life. It is sad to reflect that a woman, who had to work for her daily bread and support her two fatherless children should have been the victim.

The Ganges stood 33rd in point of tonnage on the company's present fleet, exclusive, of course, of the still jeopordised China, and was one of the 22 vessels of the company which have a registered tonnage ranging between 4,000 and 5,000. Inclusive of the ships that are building, but not counting the China and the Ganges the registered tonnage of the P. and O. fleet is 257,749. It is anticipated in business circles here that the shares of the company will go down somewhat in value for a short time in consequence of the present loss, but it may be pointed out that as the company do their own underwriting the loss will be met from a branch of the P. and O. Company's business which is a very lucrative one, and will not affect the ordinary returns of the company. The greatness of its resources may be judged from the fact that, though this is the third vessel removed suddenly and unexpectedly from the effective list within twelve months, no dislocation of the contract arrangements results, and a boat is at once available to take the place of the one which lies a useless hulk to the north of the island. Mr. Shields, Superintendent of the Company, has announced that the Clyde will be substituted for the Ganges next Saturday, when the latter vessel was to have taken the English mail.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort, Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	8	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	1	0	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	11	1	13
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	9
Total	21	7	69
Total plague deaths to date	30,507	26,177	

* 16 old cases which have been under enquiry.

Dr. H. D, Packer, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who was sent out to India in December last, by the Secretary of State on plague duty, returns to England by to-day's P. and O. mail steamer Carthage, his resignation having been accepted. On his arrival in Bombay Dr. Packer was employed in B ward, under Dr. Wilkins. Subsequently he went on duty to Sholapore and was then transferred to the camp at Anand.

By the same steamer Dr. Pitchford, another of the medical man sent to India at the close of last year by the India Office returns to England. Dr. Pitchford was employed on bacteriological research with Professor Haffkine.

Of some-forty five medical men sent to this country a few months since on plague duty, twenty-seven now remain in this country as a reserve in case of a recrudescence of the disease after the rains.

DAMAUN.

The plague [illegible] on Wednesday [illegible] while [illegible] date last year was three. At Vackodad there were three deaths and seven attacks of plague on Wednesday. In consequence of dead rats being found at the police station at Lower Damaun, the police force [illegible]

H. M. S. SPHINX AND THE SLAVER.

CAPTURE OF A DHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, JUNE 23.

It is very nearly two years since the last slave dhow was brought into Muscat, by one of her Majesty's cruisers, and on that occasion, as the vessel was under the French flag, nothing could be done except hand her over to M. Olavi, the French Consul, in order that he might verify her right to fly the French flag. The upshot of that affair was that nearly 200 negroes—men, women, and children, were restored to liberty, while the captain of the dhow was imprisoned in one of the old Portuguese forts by orders of his Highness the Sultan. After being detained in custody for about 18 months, he died, so that his venture was a very disastrous one from all points of view. Many of the children are still running about Muscat in a half wild state. A dhow, captured by the Lapwing, some little time previous to this, contained about 25 natives, mostly small boys, who had the good luck to be taken in hand by the American Mission which has one of its branches here. They are well looked after, well clad and educated to a standard which will eventually fit them for the positions of clerks in native houses of business, or else make them to make themselves useful in many various trades. This was all brought vividly to mind by the unexpected appearance of H. M. S. Sphinx with a captured dhow—alleged to be a slave dealer—off the port this morning. According to the information which I have been able to obtain, H. M. S. Sphinx was engaged in one of her periodical trips round the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf, when the captain noticed a suspicious looking dhow, and ordered her to be boarded. This was done, and it was discovered that although she had about 80 blacks on board, most of them were simply domestic slaves taking passage to the pearl fishery. Of course, everyone knows that domestic slaves cannot be captured, but by dint of vigorous enquiries judiciously pursued, it was discovered that there were also cases of new slaves being carried for sale on the Pearl Coast. The dhow was at once detained and towed to Muskat, which is the nearest Admiralty Court having slave trade jurisdiction. The question of the slave trade in Oman and the neighbouring states is a very delicate one England has treaties with various chiefs for the suppression of the sea borne trade in slaves, but she has never attempted, I believe—and very wisely—to interfere with the system of domestic slavery, and it would prove a very hard problem to solve, more especially from the point of view of an adequate supply of labour, for if domestic slavery were abolished, it is doubtful whether the Arabs themselves would do much towards supplying the demand for labourers.

The Norwegian steamer Kong Alf arrived here last Saturday from Bombay, being bound for Aden. She had experienced very bad weather, and had not only sprung a leak, but was running short of coal as well. She obtained coal from the Consulate, located the source of the leak and was ready for sea when a passenger, who was reported to be a Norwegian Naval officer in the service of the Siamese Government, suddenly succumbed to heat stroke while sitting in the chart room. The heat has been great for some days past, but nothing out of the way, and not nearly so bad as it often is at this particular season of the year. The ship was not however properly supplied with awnings, and was small and built of iron. After his death the ship at once left, presumably to bury him at sea—a fit resting place for a descendent of one of the old vikings.

News which has been received since the last mail left shows that the storm of June 2nd was particularly destructive all along the coasts, and that many native craft were lost and a few lives as well.

The court for the trial of the dhow, captured by the s.s. Sphinx. met yesterday, and was adjourned till to-day, but nothing is yet known of the proceedings.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Egypt, Captain R. F. Briscoe, R. N. R., with the overland mails of the 17th ultimo, arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Apcar, Mrs A A
Babcock, Mr C F
Crichton, Mr and Mrs
Carter, Miss
Fraser, Mr D
Harris, Mr F G
Humfrey, Capt and Mrs
Hooper, Miss
Pipe, Mr H J
Pryde, Mr R
Roche, Mrs and infant
Rich, Bandmaster and Mrs
Stevenson, Miss
Smart, Miss
Tremearne, Mr S
Tunin, Capt and Mrs
Vigo, Mrs, Miss, child and infant
Wood, Mr G E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bonnand, Consul
Burney, Major H H
Bodharem, Mr J
Bowen, Mr A L
Corlett, Mr
Colman, Mr D
Elliott, Mr R H
Francis, Mr and Mrs
Franklin, Mr J
Gass, Mr
Glover, Mr T
Hamilton, Mr F E
Joshi, Mr B B
James, Mr W H
Koch, Mr M
Lafone, Capt and Mrs E M
Maclean, Mr C J
Moxon, Miss
Marshall, Mr
McAlpin, Mr F D
Mackintosh, Mr
Molloy, Mr A J
Marsden, Mr E
Martin, Mr C H
Macpherson, Mr J
Pike, Mr C F
Rylant, Mr E C
Richmond, Mr J
Searight Mr G L
Swan, Mr H H
Swifte, Mr L C
Sturgis, Col
Sturrock, Mrs
Wadia, Mrs and infant
Wadia, Mr R

FROM BRINDISI.

Armstrong, Mr
Anderson, Mr J C
Bell, Capt S
Burns, Mr W
Haurath, Dr Mr
Hervey, Mr J J
Irwin, Col
Thompson, Mr F J
Vans Agnew, Mr C E P
Wood, Major St Leger

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mascarinhas, Rev J J
Silva, Mr J F

FROM SUEZ.—Roberts, Mr T L.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain C. Gadd, will sail to-day for Marseilles, Plymouth and London, with the English mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Armstrong, Surg Capt W E
Ashworth, Mr
Bain, Mr J
Baildy, Mr W H
Batten, Mr J
Chambers, Mr W A
Copper, Major V
Carter, Mr G B
Dickir, Mrs
Farrier, Surg Sallick
Gallwey, Lieut Col E J
Hodgson, Major G B
Harrison, Colr Sergt D
Hepburne, Lieut Col R G A
Tullock, Lieut J B G
Keighler, Col
Kershaw Mrs and child
Kershaw, Miss
Lawson, Lieut Col H
Murray, Capt V
Mackenzie, Mr T T
Marr, Surg Capt
Mackeson, Mr J P
Phillimore, Mr and Mrs J
Paget, Major A D V
Playfair, Mrs A L
Prance, Capt
Packer, Dr H D
Pitchford, Dr W
Pennington, Mr R W
Rigg, Mr H
Robinson, Mr and Mrs J N
Randall, Mrs A E
Shaw, Mr and Mrs E L and child
Smith, Mr and Mrs and child
Symonds, Mr W P
Tweedy, Mr G A

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asohar, Mr and Miss
Bliss, Mr C M
Caddy, Dr
Coulan, Hon T
Chaley, Maj J F
Cowie, Mr F G
Dick, Surg Lieut M
Davy, Mr G H
Elliott, Mr A E
Foley, Mr B
Hajee Ismail Shett, Mr and 2 children
Hill, Mr J G
Howard, Mr C E
Harding, Miss
Talbot, Mr A
Johnston, Surg Maj
Kember, Mr A
Kilburn, Mr
Kennedy, Mrs R M
Kottaus, Mr
Laming, Capt H I
Mackenzie, Lieut K C W
Mackenzie, Mr A
Merrick, Mr W H
Marris, Lieut G H
Mayer, Miss
Normar, Mrs A
Pour, Mr and Mrs
Porteous, Mr
Paley, Lieut G A
Rutter, Mr R
Rind, Col and Mrs
Skaffington Smith, Lieut G
Temple, Mr
Thomas, Mr
Whiteley, Mr G J
Yielding, Major

FOR BRINDISI.

Jonas, Mr
Jackson, Mr A M I

FOR SUEZ.—Jackson, 2nd Lieut.

WEATHER WORKING DAYS FOR SHIPPING.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, have decided that Thursday, 30th. June 1898, should be counted as a full weather working day, for vessels working in the Docks.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, Captain R. F. Briscoe, which arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the English mails experienced fine weather during the first part of the voyage and from Aden to Bombay moderate to fine monsoon but no rain. The Hall Line s. s. Werneth Hall, Captain W. Peirce, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool met with fresh W. S. W. breeze, and moderate sea. Barometer raging from 29·72 to 29·80 and there was no rain until within 200 miles of Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments are made:—

Colonel W. J. Morse to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, Bombay Command, *vice* Brigadier-General Black, officiating in Command of the Nagpur district.

Major H. Chance, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Sindh district, to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff in the Bombay Command. vice Colonel Dyce, Officiating as Colonel on the Staff, Multan.

15th Sikhs.—2nd-Lieutenant F. A. Magniac, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

2— 4th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant C. R. M. Hutchinson, 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be Officiating Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant H S James, Officiating Squadron Officer 1st Madras Lancers, is transferred in the same capacity.

28th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant E. H. Boome to be Adjutant.

1st Bombay Lancers.—Major G. F. N. Finley, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant. Captain W. A. Thompson, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command. Captain C. V. Schneider Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession. Captain C. C. Leveson-Gower, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, and to remain seconded while employed as Commandant of the Governor's Body-guard, Bombay. Captain L. N. Beatty, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession. Lieutenant C. T. Templer, Adjutant, to be Squadron Commander, pro tem.

2nd Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant L. B. H. Haworth, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant M. B. Dopping-Hepenstal, Hyderabad Contingent (now serving with the 3rd Gurkha Rifles) has passed the test for retention in the Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned the [illegible] of places on the roster of Indian Service between the undermentioned Surgeon-Majors, Army Medical Staff:—H. H. Johnston and P. C. H. Gordon, [illegible] Davis and S. C. Philson.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POSITION.

There is a consensus of opinion that the present Session of Parliament is the dullest of which the present generation has any experience; but the past week Ascot nothwithstanding has not been without events of interest. To begin with there was the quite lively debate of Friday night on the foreign policy of her Majesty's Government. Then we have had in the House of Lords an interesting statement by Lord Salisbury respecting the Chinese concessions of territory at Hongkong; an announcement of the rather inadequate decision of the Government with reference to Jameson's officers all of whom with the exception of Sir John Willoughby and your old friend, Colonel Rhodes. have been partially reinstated in the service and the introduction of a Bill to make use of first-year Reservists and to render the Militia available for general foreign service—a most interesting experiment. In the lower House if I may so dare to call it, there has been besides the discussion on foreign affairs referred to above a rather protracted debate on India. The former curiously enough or perhaps it would all things considered. be more correct to say naturally enough resolved itself into a sustained attack on Mr. Chamberlain, for his famous Birmingham speech which was a burning question until Mr. Gladstone's death eclipsed everything of public concern and is now, once more the principal topic of conversation where two or three politicians gather together. Sir Charles Dilke in his able speech covered the entire field of foreign politics in order to prove his indictment that he did not omit to deal with the Birmingham pronouncement. It was expected that Mr. Chamberlain would follow Sir C. Dilke, but neither the Colonial Secretary, nor any other Minister immediately rose. One of the supporters of the Government kept the ball rolling and then Mr. Asquith was put up to draw Ministers. The ex-House Secretary confessed that his object in rising was confined to the attempt to obtain from her Majesty's Government an authoritative expression of their opinion on Mr. Chamberlain's speech, with its "picturesque metaphors drawn from the dialect of the new diplomacy." "I ask" said Mr. Asquith what have we done, what have the people of Great Britain done or suffered that, after bearing as we have done for nearly 50 years the ever-growing weight of empire on our own unaided shoulders, and borne it without finding the burden too heavy for the courage, enterprise, and self-reliance of our people, what have we done or suffered that we are now to go touting for allies in the highways and byways of Europe?" Mr. Asquith in terms which were later on the evening emphasised by Sir William Harcourt declared strongly for an understanding with Russia. For good or evil, for better or worse, Russia and Great Britain have become the two dominating forces in the Asiatic world. Every year brings them into closer neighbourhood and contact with each other. By different ways and different methods we are both pursuing a great civilizing mission, and in my judgment—and I believe it is that of the great majority of people of this country without distinction of party—our best hope for the future, not only for our own Imperial and industrial interest, but of those vast dum populations of whom, under Providence, we have made ourselves the trustees—the best hope for the future lies in friendship and co-operation between these two great Powers."

Mr. Curzon was the next speaker; but the Under-Secretary announced amidst the merriment of the Opposition that he should not attempt to deal with the Birmingham speech. He kept to his promise—perhaps wisely; and made a good defence for Lord Salisbury's policy which he maintained should be judged as a whole and not piecemeal. Amongst the subsequent speakers was Mr. J. M. Maclean who intensely delighted the Liberals and afforded pleasure to not a few members on his own side of the House by the hearty manner in which he went for his pet aversion. Discontent was also expressed by two other Conservatives—Mr. Legh and Mr. Yerburgh. It was not until after 11 o'clock, that Mr. Chamberlain rose. His enemies say that he deferred his speech until this late hour in order to prevent the morning papers from making his defence the main subject of their political leaders. He said he adhered to everything he had said in his Birmingham speech, but denied that he had laid down any policy and replied to the charge of discussion in the Cabinet in the following manner:—"The right hon. gentleman has tried to establish a difference of opinion between myself and my noble friend the Prime Minister. Does he remember the statement Lord John Russell made to a Committee of the House of Commons? Lord John Russell was asked what was the difference between the Prime Minister and a member of the Cabinet, and he said:—'If the Prime Minister differed from a member of the Cabinet, the member of the Cabinet resigned; the Prime Minister did not resign.' That is the case still. If I had the misfortune to differ from my noble friend the Prime Minister, it would be my duty to resign; and if I did not feel it to be so myself, I have no doubt those in authority would remind me of it. Well, then, that is the answer to all these charges. I have not resigned. I am not classed out by my colleagues; I am not rejected by the Prime Minister, so there is solidarity." He angrily repudiated the change of "touting" for alliances and styled the allegation a playing with words. With regard to China he said:—"We ought, if we are to be safe, to have a power on the sea which is superior to that of any probable combination. So long as you are isolated, can you say that it is not possible, can you even say that it is not probable, that some time or an ther you may have a combination of at least three Powers against you? Up to the present time all we have purported to do is to keep our Navy on a level with the navies of the two greatest naval Powers in the world outside ourselves. Do you suggest, as the result of your policy, that we should make ourselves safe against the probable combination of three Powers? You would add 50 per cent. to the Naval Estimates, and you would do that as long as this probability continued. It seems to me that any assurance, I will not say of an alliance—I am not speaking of a complete understanding or of a mutual arrangement for any particular interests—with any one of the great Powers would be one of the most economical things that this country could possibly undertake, because it would save at once one, at all events, of the great Powers from entering into a combination against us, and we should then be satisfied that the preparations we have made against all eventualities were absolutely sufficient." Again, "it seems to me that you have to look forward to the possibilities of the next ten or 20 years, and now is the time to decide how you will meet the contingencies which are evidently ahead. As I said in my speech, I do not advise alliance any more than I rejected it. I only pointed out the consequence of rejecting it, and the advantages which might result from accepting it." Liberals contend that Mr Chamberlain has by no means removed the impression that he is anxious to drive Lord Salisbury from the Foreign Office; and same of them seem to find a confirmation of their suspicions in the attack made on the present Secretary of State for Foreign affairs by Mr. Arthur Chamberlain at the annual meeting of Kynoch's the gun maker. Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, who is the Colonial Secretary's brother, declares that our foreign trade in military ammunition is in danger of being destroyed by the action of the Foreign Office.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE INDIAN LOAN BILL.

It was not until half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night that the East India Loan Bill was reached. The Government, however hoped that the discussion on Sir William Wedderburn's amendment would not occupy more than an hour and a half, but as it turned out their anticipation was frustrated by a knot of opposition members aggrieved at Lord George Hamilton's lively not to say fierce attack on the representative of Banffshire. I gave last week the terms of the amendment which it will be remembered proposed to withhold sanction of the loan of ten millions asked for by the Secretary of State until an inquiry into the circumstances had been made by a Select Committee. The mover rather irritated members by lecturing them on what he was pleased to call their "blind and unreasoning acceptance of the official view of things," and he also damaged his case by coming into collision with the Speaker who twice called him to order for his irrelevance first in referring to the Chitral Campaign and next in complaining of Lord George Hamilton's action in delaying the Mansion House Famine appeal. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Souttar the Liberal member for Dumfriesshire and opposed by Mr. Kenyon one of the Lanchashire representatives. Lord George then rose and argued that no necessity existed for the appointment of a Select Committee on a subject regarding which there is already "almost a superfluity of information." He presented figures to show that the capital outlay of the Indian Goverment during the last forty years had not only been beneficial but had tended to reduce taxation. He maintained moreover that unless those schemes of railway and canal extension which Sir W. Wedderburn considers of such doubtful value had been carried out, it would have been impossible for the Indian Government to deal with the famine which had occurred without the loss of millions of lives. He then in terms of unusual strength held up Sir W. Wedderburn, as a man who never lost an opportunity of disparaging the service of which he was formerly a member, and who never said a word in praise of it. Sir William rose to explain and on the noble lord refusing to give way exclaimed. That is an incorrect statement." Sir William appealed to the Speaker, but the latter said he must wait until Lord George Hamilton finished. Instead of quietly accepting the Speaker's ruling, the hon. baronet tried to argue the point. "Order, order" said the Speaker and Lord George proceeded with his onslaught, going back perhaps needlessly to the occasion when as he said Sir W. Wedderburn "humbly apologised at the end of the session for having promulgated" the Poona calumnies on his own countrymen. Dr. G. B. Clark interrupting asked whether it was in order to impute to a member that he promulgated falsehoods. The Speaker understood Lord G. Hamilton to say that Sir W. Wedderburn promulgated allegations which turned out to be false. Lord G. Hamilton repeated that the hon. baronet had to stand up and humbly apologise for associating himself with statements which were proved to be groundless outrageous calumnies on his own countrymen. "That being so," he added, "I decline to put myself on an equality with the hon. baronet as to the credence to be placed on his good faith." Sir W. Wedderburn now made his explanation as to his connexion with the Gokhale incident, and suggested that in the circumstances his apology was straightforward and gentlemanly. Mr. Buchanan of the Welby commission and a fair-minded Scoth Liberal not only supported the Bill but rebuked Sir W. Wedderburn for his "injudicious language" about British officials in India. On the other side speeches were made by Dr. Clark and Mr. Lauty, the latter hastily remarking that if Lord George Hamilton thought he could "gag" the House of Commons as he had gagged the Native Press he was mistaken. An Irish member, Mr. Shee, was speaking when at midnight the debate was to the disgust of the Ministerial whips automatically adjourned. Not to be beaten a second time the Government made the matter the first order business at yesterday's sitting. The debate was resumed by the redoubtable Mr. Swift MacNeill, whose views about India are too ridiculous for words, resumed the discussion and he was followed by Mr. Vicary Gibbs, who was so severely trounced by Lord G. Hamilton in the currency debate and who possibly had a fellow-feeling for Sir W. Wedderburn. He was, however, prevented from supporting the amendment owing to the spirit in which it was moved. Pragmatical Mr. Pickersgill condemned the Bill root and branch. He also took exception to Lord G. Hamilton's recent tribute to the Viceroy declaring that the eulogy would only have been appropriate if it had been applied to a Warren Hastings or a Lord Clive. In what is not extravagantly described by the "Times" this morning as "a very remarkable and courageous speech" Sir Henry Fowler:—"I was amused just now by my hon. friend behind me when he referred to Warren Hastings and Lord Clive, and intimated that the present Viceroy should not have the same meed of honour awarded to him in respect of the "mens æqua in arduis" as has been awarded to them. I may suggest that if Lord Clive and Warren Hastings had had their proceedings discussed in this House on frequent occassions, and if those proceedings had been made the subject of Parliamentary inquiries, we should possibly not have had an Indian Empire." Incidentally the ex-Secretary of State expressed the hope that the Committee of which he is president "will be able to increase the available capital to flow into India." With great neatness he exposed Mr. Swift Mac Neill's pretensions as an Indian authority, and hit off that luminary's habitual manner. "The hon. member for South Donegal, said Sir H. Fowler, always deals in superlatives, and we are obliged, when he addresses us about India, or Ireland, or England, to have discount tables with us for immediate use. He stated that a burden of 16 millions was imposed upon the taxpayers of India for the purpose of meeting home charges, and he described the money as going to half-pay officers and others. I ventured at the time to correct him to the extent of half the sum which he mentioned, and he did not dispute my correction, but treated it airily, as if the difference between 16 millions and eight millions was a difference of a few sovereigns." There were many other equally effective points in a speech that will make the right hon. gentleman more unpopular than ever if that is possible with the little body of Opposition M. P.'s who once fondly hoped that the Liberal leaders would take them under their wing, but who find themselves weaker in strength and influence than they were six or seven years ago.

THE DIVISION ON THE WEDDERBURN AMENDMENT.

Quite a large number of the members of the Opposition present when the division on Sir William Wedderburn's amendments was called, voted with the Government including Mr. Bryce, to capture whom the Congress party have made desperate efforts from time to time, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Thomas Burt, Sir Henry Campbell Pannerman, Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, Mr. R. K. Causton, Mr. John Ellis, who not so very long ago was a member of the celebrated "British Committee," Mr. Munro-Ferguson (Lord Dufferin's son-in-law), Sir Henry Fowler of course, Mr. Haldane, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Seale Hayne, Serjeant Hemphill, Mr. W. M. Arthur, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Charles Morley, Sir Charles Palmer, Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. Perks (Sir Henry Fowler's partner), Mr. T. Shaw (ex-Solicitor-General for Scotland), Mr. Albert Spicer, Mr. Robert Wallace (Edinburgh), Sir Henry Wills, &c. Sir W. Wedderburn's supporters consisted of the following Liberals and Nationalists:—W. Abraham (Cork), W. Allen, R. Ambrose, T. G. Ashton, L. Atherley-Jones, M. Austin, John Emmott Barlow, Thomas Bayley (Derbyshire), Alfred Billson, John Brigg, Sir John Toulinson Brunner, John Burns, James Caldwell, Sir Charles Cameron (Glasgow), Dr. G. B. Clark (Caithness-sh), John Colville, Thomas Curran (Sligo S.), James Henry Dalziel, M. Vaughan Davies (Cardigan), Sir Charles Dilke, Captain A. Donelan, P. C. Doogan, George Doughty, Samuel T. Evans (Glamorgan), Charles Fenwick, Daniel Ford Goddard, Sir Edward Temperley Gourley, George Harwood, Thomas Charles R. Hedderwick, James Francis Hogan, J. G. Holburn, Sir Angus Holden, Frederick John Horniman, Arthur C. Humphreys-Owen, James Alfred Jacoby, David Brynmor Jones (Swansea), William Jones (Carnarvonshire), Sir John George Smith Kinloch, George Lambert, Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Cumberland), Sir John Leng, John Harbert Lewis, David Llyod-George, John William Logan, Thomas Lough, Hugh Fownes Luttrell, Daniel Mac Aleese, John Gordon Swift MacNeill, William M'Ewan, Reginald M'Kenna, Charles Benjamin M'Laren, Fred Maddison, Sigismund Ferdinand Mendl, Sir S. Montagu, (Whitechapel) J. Llyod Morgan, (Carmarthen) Samuel Moss, Captain Cecil William Norton, Thomas Willans Nussey, Patrick O'Brien, (Kilkenny) T. P. O'Connor. (Liverpool) Mark Oldroyd, Edward Harz Pickersgill, Robert John Price, John Bryn Roberts (Eifion) John H. Roberts, (Denbighs.) William Snowdon Robson, Charles F. Schwann, Charles Edw. Shaw, (Stafford) James John Shee, Samuel Smith (Flint) William Charles Steadman, Edward Strachey Donal Sullivan, (Westmeath) Harold John Tennant, Abel Thomas (Carmarthen, E. Alfred Thomas, (Glamorgan, E.) David Alfred Thomas, (Merthyr Thomas Palmer Whittaker, John Carvell Williams, (Notts, Henry J. Wilson, (York, W. R.) Samuel Woods, Samuel (Cavan, East) Young, James Henry Yoxall of Sir Charles Dilke, Sir John Leng, Sir Samuel Montagu, M. Edward Strachey and two or three others one is puzzled to discover, why they are in that galley.

GOVERNMENT AND PLAGUE OFFICIALS.

It will be a matter of gratification to your readers generally to learn that Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree, whose activity as a member of Parliament shows no diminution, has handed the clerks of the House of Commons the following notice of a question he proposes to put to Lord Gerge Hamilton next Thursday:—"To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether the Government intend to recognise in any special manner the services rendered during the last eighteen months by the civil and military officers and troops, both British and Native, who so nobly responded to the call made upon them, in many cases at the risk of their lives, to stamp out the plague in Bombay, Poona, and other places in Western India; as well as the services of those who took a prominent part in quelling the disturbances that took place in consequence of the plague" certainly if any people deserve to have their services recognised it is those on behalf of whom the honourable member for North East Bethnal Green is interesting himself.

NEW BOOKS.

Of books about Mr. Gladstone we are promised enough to satisfy even the most intense of the admirers of the great Statesman. The venerable Mr. J. Ewing Ritchie, the "Christopher Crayon" of a well known religious organ, is one of the first in the field with a volume entitled "The Real Gladstone: an anecdotal Biography." It was Lord Rosebery who said that Mr. Gladstone's life would have to be written by a syndicate, and it seems as if the editor of one of the Biographies now in course of preparation had adopted the suggestion. Mr. Ritchie contents himself with one volume, in which he takes various picturesque stages of the G. O. M's career and quotes contemporary opinion, both pro and con, reserving his own judgment. His script is also, I am told, stocked with anecdotes. The publisher is Mr. Fisher Unwin who is also bringing out a translation of M. Brunetiere's "Essays on French Literature." M. Brunetiere who as writer, lecturer and editor of the universal "Revue des Deux Mondes" is a great force in contemporary French criticism, has written a preface in which he says he shall be exceedingly pleased if he has "provided Englishreaders with new themes." The translator is Mr. D. Nicol Smith, whose selection is made from five volumes of M. Brunetier's writings and contains the following seven essays: "The Essential Character of French Literature." "The influence of Women in French Literature" "The Philosophy, of Moliere," "Voltaire and Jean Falques Rousseau" "The Classic and Romantic" "Impressionist Criticism" "An Apology for Rhetoric." In M. Brunetiere's estimation the use of rhetoric is to wake the dead and although he is concerned with the death of books and their authors, his essay throws light on the use of rhetoric in the world of politics. For impressionist criticism he entertains a good-humoured disdain Mr. W. S. Maugham has written for the same publisher a romance which deals with scenes far distant from those depicted in his book "Liza of Lambeth." "The Making of a Saint" is a tale of Italian History-epoch the 15th century. The plot centres in the conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of Girrolamo Riorio. The terrible revenge of the Countess Caterina, by which Orso Orsi was condemned to see his palace pulled down before his eyes, stone by stone, and then to be dragged behind a maddened horse till he was dashed to pieces, affords a fine opportunity for the man who described the murderous fight of the women in Vere Street, to reawaken worn out feuds and revive the memory of desperate cruelties. Mr. Maugham's hero eventually becomes a monk of the order of St. Francis. With reference to Mr. George Bartram's new novel lately published by Mr. Unwin Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M. P., has written to a correspondent as follows:—"I think the "White-headed Boy" is a thoroughly faithful picture, and as striking and vivid as it is faithful, of the field of Irish life which it describes. I have read it with the deepest interest, and every chapter of it brought back to me

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one [illegible] of a condition of life and the feelings which that life engenders which from recollection and from reading I can vouch for as genuine. I wish the book every success it may explain to many English readers why there has been discontent in Ireland. Of course, it will be understood that some of the figures are but the worst types of a class, and that the hero himself, with his courage and warm-heartedness, has many an illustration in every movement of Irish struggle." Homeward bound passengers who intend to "do" the Alps on their way to England may be interested to learn that a series of "Climbers Guides" have been issued by Mr. Unwin, who is himself an enthusiastic mountaineer. Sir W. M. Conway, Mr. W. A. B. Coolidge and others explain the routes to be taken by adventurers in the Pennine ranges, the Lepontine Alps, the mountains of Coque and the Todi, etc. An illustrated catalogue of these and many other works for and about climbers is in preparation, and will be given by Mr. Unwin free of charge to anybody interested in the subject. *Literature*, whose editor was the guest of the New Vagabond Club last night, announces that Major-General Innes, V.C., has undertaken to write a biography of Sir Henry Havelock Allan, who has left an immense collection of papers and letters. General Innes was one of Sir Henry's most intimate friends, and the work could not perhaps have been entrusted to more competent hands.

COPYRIGHT IN BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Some interesting evidence is being given before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, to which two Bills relating to copyright have been referred. Mr John Murray was examined on Monday, and he answered several questions respecting the extension of the principle of copyright to newspapers. He mentioned the case of a newspaper which maintained a correspondent in South America at a salary of £1,000 a year. For two years he sent nothing important. At the end of that time this correspondent was enabled to get an extremely important piece of news—the history of an outbreak of revolution,—and telegraphed it Home. It would, said Mr. Murray, be very hard to a newspaper that obtained an important piece of news in this way that it should be open to all the newspapers of the country to copy it at once. The Chairman (Lord Herschell) acquiesced, but pointed out what he styled the difficulty in giving copyright in a fact. But as a correspondent in *Wednesdays Times* reminds us, "copyright in a fact," is an absurdity and is not asked for. What is demanded is "copyright in the news of the fact"; and he instances the judgment given some years ago against the individual who tried to issue a directory on a cheaper plan by simply copying the list of names from Messrs. Kelly. "No man," said Vice-Chancellor Wood "is entitled to avail himself of the previous labours of another for the purpose of conveying to the public the same information." The Hon Secretary of the Copyright Association, in his evidence yesterday, said with reference to the Hispano-American war that a certain journal—evidently the *Times*—was prepared to spend £20,000 or £30,000 in getting information, but thought it was not worth while. Such news would be telegraphed to Liverpool, Manchester, Plymouth, Birmingham, &c., and published in the local press before the paper, in which the telegrams originally appeared could reach those places. The grievance is undoubtedly a serious one, and the demand for 24 hours protection, though it would be a bad thing for the evening papers, does not seem in the circumstances unreasonable. There are some people, indeed, who would not think it an unmixed misfortune if the evening papers disappeared altogether; but the better class of these publications could not be spared, though it is true that accuracy in their news departments is not as a rule their strongest point.

M. A. P.

Under this title, which is short for "Mainly About People," the new weekly, edited by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has made its bow to the public M. A. P. is an excellent penny worth, and I have only one fault to find with it. The name is distinctly misleading. The paper instead of being mainly is entirely about people, and is, indeed, contradicted by the introductory article. "The Journal," says the editor, "will be purely personal." "I shall not write about politicst but about politicians; I shall write not about books but about their authors; not about finance, but about finanticers; not of plays, but playwrights; not of acting, but of actors." One feature of "M. A. P."—I confess that "E. A. P." would not sound so well as the former letters—is to be a series of chapters of autobiography. The first is from the pen of Sir Edward Clarke, who tells us that he was not attracted to the profession of advocacy merely by its being the pleasantest and most highly paid of all intellectual occupations. The attraction to him was that the Bar offered the only path by which a lad who had neither money nor influence to back him could hope to attain to any position of influence in political affairs. "It is often," he adds, "said of barristers that they take to politics to help them to get on in their profession. I, on the other hand, became a barrister in order to make my way into public life. From my early childhood my dreams had been of political distinction." It will be news to some people to learn that the great advocate left school at the age of thirteen to assist his father in his business of a goldsmith and jeweller at 15, King William Street, City. There for four years he worked and studied. Subsequently he obtained by examination a clerkship in the India House, and when he retired towards the end of 1861 he received a cheque for £253, which, with his saving during less than two years of service, gave him a capital of about £450, with which to make his way to the Bar.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

It is reported in Anglo-Indian circles here that when the Hon. John Nugent comes Home on six months leave in September his place in the Executive Council will be filled by Mr. H. E. M. James.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The death of the greatest representative of the Pre-Raphaelite School, Sir Edward Burne-Jones, comes as a painful shock. The sad event occurred this afternoon at his residence in West Kensington, and is attributed to angina pectoris following influenza. His loss at the comparatively early age of sixty-five is deeply deplored by a wide circle of admirers and by all who whatever may be their special tastes in painting can appreciate high aims, honest endeavour and a life of pure unselfishness. The Grosvenor Gallery, which has had a somewhat chequered career, and is now a club, at which social entertainments are given, first brought Burne-Jones' work under the notice of the general public; and it is worthy of note that although he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy only one picture of his—"The Depths of the Sea—ever adorned the walls of Burlington House; and he resigned his official connection with that institution in 1893. He became a baronet in the following year rather to the surprise of some of his friends who seem to have expected that he would not care for a distinction now mainly given to parvenu manufacturers as a reward for their contribution to party funds.

The week's obituary also includes Lord Carbery a young Irish peer; Major-General Sir William George Davies, K. C. S. I., formerly Financial Commissioner of the Punjab; Sir Joseph Chaplean late Lieutenant Governor of Quebec; Mr. Matthew Fowler Liberal Member for Durham; General Alexander Fraser R. E., C. B.; Bishop Alford, formerly of Hong Kong; Mr. Stephen Dowell, formerly of the Inland Revenue Department and author of a well-known work in English taxation: Surgeon-General F. M. Clifford; Dr. Thomas Fitzpatrick the doyen of the Medical profession in Dublin and father of the late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Barren, Bombay Sappers and Miners and Mr. Henry Lee, the distinguished London Surgeon.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE NAVY.

Lord Charles Beresford has issued a lengthy letter dealing with what he considers are the steps necessary to make the Navy efficient, in the course of which he says:—

Never since the year 1888 have I felt so alarmed about the state of our naval defences. The reasons for such an alarm are apparent. The estimate for new construction for last year fell short of the minimum considered necessary by responsible authority by no less a sum than 2,270,000l. We have a decrease of 961,303l. on the normal estimate of 7,250,000l. for the last two years, if we are making up 1,400,000l. of the deficit this year. A parliamentary return of this year clearly shows that not only are we falling behind the proportional standard of numbers of three to two laid down by authority as necessary, but we have actually not even an equality of numbers with France and Russia, the numbers referring to built, building, and projected. We are confronted with most unfriendly actions abroad, and we are alarmed with the most disquieting speeches at home made by members of the Cabinet. There is a sense of uneasiness in the country. The only optimists are the Ministers responsible for our defences. I am satisfied if the dangers are known the Government will be forced to propose a supplementary estimate. According to present appearances and official utterances there is no intention whatever of bringing in a supplementary estimate. I consider delarp is criminal.

He concluded:—Our shipbuilding programme must be based on the construction—built, building, and projected—of foreign countries. It is useless for the authorities to tell us they are watching what other countries are doing. What the empire needs is men who are working up to and over foreign programmes. We have had the experience of the utility and effectiveness of a five years' programme—namely, the Navel Defnce Act, 1889 We ought to have a similar programme for five years made out now. Experience has taught us that with a settled programme other countries do not attempt to compete with us. It is no use finding fault without submitting a proposal. The following is what I believe is necessary for our needs:—Nine battleships, 15,000 tons, 9,000,000l.; 12 ditto, 10,000 tons, 8,040,000l.; 12 armoured cruisers, 12,000 tons, 8,840,000l.; 12 ditto, 7,000 tons, 4,500,000l.; 50 destroyers, 50,000l. each, 2,500,000l.; 8 steam colliers, 4,000 tons, 1,000,000l.; total cost, 33,680, 000l. If 1,500,000l. were added to this for rearming the 17 useful old ironclads, as I have frequently advocated, the total would be brought up to 35,000,000l.: which seems a large sum, but is really only based on the normal estimate for the last three years for new construction. If the Government do not seriously rapple with the question of new construction on Vote 8, the only resource will be to arrange a series of meetings throughout the country, when the irresistible force of public opinion would probably produce the same effect as it did on previous occasions.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON June 17.

The war news of the past week has not been very exciting. Two American ships took possession of the outer or lower bay of Guantanamo, in Cuba, and a force of marines was landed. They took possession of the buildings and camp which had been occupied by the Spanish garrison, who appear to have offered practically no resistance. Under protection of the gunboats, the vicinity was scoured, and the American flag was hoisted on an adjacent hill.

Throughout Saturday and Saturday night there was sharp fighting at Guantanamo over a period of thirteen hours, in which four Americans were killed. The Spaniards are represented as having lost considerably. The Americans drove off the attacking party, and secured their camp. Reinforcements were landed from the Marblehead. This is the first fighting of importance between Americans and Spaniards on Cuban soil; and, according to a United States correspondent, the conduct of the young and untried American marines was excellent.

After many rumours and contradictions there is now definite news that General Shafter's army for the invasion of Cuba is well on its way from Tampa to Guantanamo Bay, where the landing is to take place. The American marines at Guantanamo not only continue to hold their own against powerful Spanish attacks, but on Tuesday rushed the Spanish camp, and routed four hundred soldiers, with heavy loss.

The news from the Philippines contained in a dispatch from the Captain General to the Government at Madrid, dated the 8th inst., is very bad. Manila was then in a most critical position, and the Captain General feared the capture of the city by the rebels more than a bombardment by the Americans.

An attempt was made on Wednesday afternoon on the life of Count Arco Valley, first secretary of the German Embassy in London. He was about to leave Carlton House Terrace in a cab, when a man, a stranger to him, approached from the western end of the terrace, and fired two shots at him from a revolver. The assailant was quite close to the Count, and the first shot hit the secretary in the middle of the back, the weapon being so near that the coat was signed. The bullet did not penetrate the flesh. Immediately afterwards a second shot was fired, the bullet in this case entering the left thigh, but doing no serious injury. A policeman on duty rushed at the secretary's assailant, when a third shot was fired at the constable. The bullet was embedded in the constable's pocket-book, which, aved him from injury. The miscreant was arrested. He is believed to be a shoemaker.

Lord Charles Beresford, in a letter addressed to the press in which he calls attention in an urgent manner to the alleged inadequacy of the Navy, represents that we are falling behind in the race with France and Russia, and says that never since 1888 has he felt so alarmed about the state of our naval defences. A supplementary Navy Estimate, he declares, is necessary, and a new naval programme. Once the public realise the danger of the situation the Government will be forced to take action. Large drafts of military have been summoned to districts affected by the South Wales coal strike, in view of the threatening attitude of bodies of miners.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Earl Carrington asked whether the Government were now prepared to restore the commissions of those officers who took part in the Jameson raid. The Marquis of Lansdowne said that the Government thought the time had come when they might again, with the exception of Sir John Willoughby and Colonel Frank Rhodes, get what they most desired—the right to wear the Queen's uniform. They would keep the date of their ranks, but the interval would not count in any way as military service. Captain Coventry, a militia officer, would go back to his old regiment in his old rank, but at the bottom of the list.

The freedom of Edinburgh on Wednesday presented to Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief, and to Lord Lister, in the presence of a large and brilliant audience assembled in the M'Ewan Hall.

On Monday morning a boat, which was conveying workmen across the river Spree, near Charlottenburg, sank in mid-stream, and all on board were thrown into the water.

A four-storeyed house fell at Biot, near Cannes, on Sunday, and crushed to smaller buildings near it. It is feared that no fewer than thirty persons were killed.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. A. Fraser, C.B., R. (Ben.) E., Major-Gen. Si. W. G. Davies, K.C.S.I., B.S.C.; Dep.-Surg.-Gen. F. M. Clifford, B. Ret.; Rev. J. Cave-Brown, Chaplain, B Regt.; Bgde.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. A. Barren, I. (Bom., M.S.; Lieut. W. F. Stevenson, I. (Bom.) S.C.; Col Senior; Rt. Rev. Dr. Alford; Lord Carbery; Mr. M. Fowler M.P.

THE ASCOT CUP.

"Royal Ascot opened, on June 14, in dull, cheerless weather. There was a full attendance, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family driving from Windsor to the course in procession. The racing was on the whole good. The Duke of Westminster carried off the Trial Stakes by the aid of Collar, last year's winner, Kilcock, who started favourite, failing to finish in the first three. Mr. Dobell's The Rush just managed to defeat Winsome Charteris by a neck for the Gold Vase, after which Lord Dunraven's Desmond upset the odds laid on Blackwing for the Coventry Stakes. Mr. Larnach's Jeddah proved that his Derby victory was not the fluke some people thought by easily winning the Prince of Wales' Stakes from Batt and three others. Whereas at Epsom the pair met on even terms, Jeddah now had to concede Batt six pounds, which will account for the Duke of Westminster's colt starting favourite. Mr. J. Hammond's Herminius won the Ascot Stakes, Mr. G. M. Inglis's Piety, beaten four lengths, finishing second, and Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Rapallo third. The winner, who started at 100 to 14, was ridden by C. Wood. Captain Machell's Simonside secured the Forty-first Biennial, and the day's proceedings were brougt to a close with the race for the Forty fourth Triennial. This ended in a dead heat between Mr. L. de Rothschild's Goletta and Mr. F. Menzies's Laughing Girl. In spite of the distance being two miles, the race was run off, Goletta, the non-favourite, winning the decider by a length and a-half.

—The Ascot Meeting was continued under more favourable meteorological conditions, on June 15, when the Prince of Wales was again present:—

A field of twenty-one turned out for the Royal Hunt Cup. Mr. L. de Rothschild's Jaquemart won by a length and a-half from Mr. H. Higham's Foston, who defeated Mr. R. Walker's Dinna Forget by a short head for second place. The winner, a 100 to 9 chance, was ridden by T. Loates and trained by Watson. Prince Soltykoff's Ninus easily secured the Fortieth Biennial, and Purser carried the same colours to the front in the Ascot Derby, C. Wood being the successful jockey on each occasion. Nun Nicer and Airs and Graces fought their Oaks battle over again in the Coronation Stakes, but although Nun Nicer reversed the Epsom running, she was easily beaten by the Duke of Westminster's Lowood. Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Hendersyde won the Visitors' Plate, Mr. H. M. Calmont's Florio Rubattino the Fern Hill Stakes, and Mr. C. D. Rose's Santa Casa the Forty-sixth Triennial Stakes.

The Gold Cup Day—was favoured with charming weather. Royalty were again present, and the attendance of the general public was larger than on either of the preceding days.

Of the eight runners for the Gold Cup four represented France, and to a representative of that country the race fell, M. J. de Bremond's Elf's II. winning by a length and a-half from Mr. Dobell's The Rush, with M. P. Torterolo's Cartouche III. third. The winner who was greatly fancied by his connections, was ridden by Watkins, and started at 7 to 2. Mr. P. Lorillard's Sandia won the Thirty-fifth Biennial, Lord Stanley's The Reeve the Thirty-sixth Beinnial, Mr. Fairie's Eager the Rous Memorial Stakes, Mr. D. Baird's Cap Martin the St. James's Palace Stakes, and Mr. R. C. Garton's St. Lucia the All Aged Stakes. The New Stakes were carried off by the Duke of Westminster's Flying Fox, a smart son of Orme—Vampire, who is engaged in most of the principal races next year.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON JUNE 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A W Stogdon, BCS
Mr T J Kennedy, BCS
Mr A Mayne, BCS
Mr F S P Lely, Bo CS
Mr R C Farrell, B
Mr J E Gabbett, B
Mr C C S Clark, B
Mr H C Nangle, B
Mr A Campbell, B
Mr H Moloney, B
Mr C E Dupuis, B
Mr F T Drew, B
Mr H P K Skipton, B
Mr E E Oliver, B
Mr F W M Scott, B
Mr G J Rallings, B
Mr M J J Norman, B
Mr F E Tuson, B
Mr H F Hatch, Bo
Mr F L Goldsmid, Bo
Mr J M Fellowes, B
Lt-Col T H Mackenzie
Major H D Love
Capt H S Fox-Strangways
Capt H T Brooking
Capt C Griffiths
Lieut J G Crosthwaite
Lieut N B Dunscombe
Surg-Capt A G Hendley

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. R. W. G. Marshall, B.C.S., 3 mos.
Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, C.I.E., B., to Dec. 3.
Major L. H. Vidal, 3 mos.
Capt. F. H. Elliot, 15 days.
Capt. F. A. Wilson, 2 mos.
Capt. M. Cowper, 14 days.
Capt. H. N. Waymouth, 4 mos.
Lieut. C. R. Johnson, 3 mos.
Lieut. G. A. C. Taylor, 3 mos.
Surg-Capt. D. C. Johnston, 2 mos.
Sub-Condr. G. Harding.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. J. Deas, B.C.S.
Mr. R. B. Hawkes, B.
Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, B.
Mr. C. E. Stanley, B.
Mr. A. Elliott, B.
Major W. H. Lowry.
Capt. F. H. Elliott.
Lieut. J. S. Hodding.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th June, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·692
Temperature of the Air........degrees	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer........	77·5
Dew Point........	76·4
Relative humidity of Air........	·871
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)........	78·0
General Direction of wind *........	WSW, W, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*........miles	312
Fall of Rain........	1·75
Total fall during month........	27·21
" " year........	27·54
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July........	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

LANDING OF AMERICAN MARINES.

FIGHTING AT GUANTANAMO.

The announcement the week the mail left that an American army had sailed for Cuba was premature, but the departure is now officially announced. Pending the arrival of this force, a little body of American marines has secured a foothold on Cuban soil at Guantanamo Bay, about 40 miles east of Santiago, and has successfully resisted Spanish attempts to capture the invaders' camp.

A telegram from Cape Haytien asserted that on Tuesday, June 7, five American warships bombarded the fortifications of Caimanera, to the east of Santiago, and drove out the garrison. The bombardment destroyed the French cable connexion-house, interrupting communication for many hours. It is now partially restored, and this report was received by that route.

A force of 600 American marines landed on Friday June 10, at Guantanamo, hoisted the American flag, and took possession of the earthworks and other fortifications from which the Spaniards had been driven on the previous day by the fire of the Oregon and Marblehead. Rear-Admiral Sampson, it is stated, now has a good harbour and base of supplies on the south side of Cuba, at which it will be easy to land the troops.

Port Guantanamo or Cumberland Harbour, 37 miles east of Santiago de Cuba, is capable of admitting vessels of large draught without difficulty and in safety. The port, which is altogether about 11 miles in length, north and south, may be said to form two harbours, the inner, called the Bay of Joa, having a depth of only from 12ft. to 15ft., while the channel leading into it, although deep, is extremely narrow. The town of Caimanera is situated on the shores of the inner bay, and is connected by railway with the city of Guantanamo, 15 miles inland. The entrance to the port is nearly one mile and a half wide, and a river called by the same name falls into the harbour a short distance inside the heads.

Reuter's correspondent, in a despatch dated "Off Guantanamo, June 10," says:—A force of American marines landed to-day, pitched their tents about the smoking ruins of the outer fortifications of Guantanamo, and hoisted the American flag. Forty men from the Oregon landed in the morning and occupied the left entrance to the bay until, at 3 o'clock, the troopship Panther arrived with 600 marines, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington. Within half an hour they had burned the buildings of the Spanish camp and set fire to the little village on the beach under the hill top of Guantanamo. The operations of silencing the Spanish guns and landing the marines were effected without difficulty.

The cruiser Marblehead, backed by the Vixen and Dolphin, opened fire on the earthworks next day. The shores to the right of the entrance to the bay were lined with guns and riflepits, but the Spaniards stampeded after firing a few shots. A small Spanish gunboat came down from Guantanamo to help the shore batteries, but returned immediately. Numerous shots were fired by the Spaniards, but none took effect, and no Americans were injured. The main fort is still to be reduced, but the position is not regarded as difficult, and the American officers confidently anticipate its easy capture.

The Marblehead, Dolphin, and Vixen, with two colliers, had been lying off the entrance to the harbour for several days. Yesterday morning they stood into the channel, and a mile further on opened fire, sending 50 shots against the fortifications on the left. The hills on the right of the entrance were deserted, for there are no defences on that side of the harbour.

No attempt was made to land until the Oregon steamed in early in the morning, when Captain Clark immediately sent 40 marines ashore. These were follwed by 20 from the Marblehead. They found evidences of a very hasty departure on the part of the Spaniards. Watches, hammocks, and ammunition were scattered about the earthworks, and the Spanish flag was found in one of the rifle pits.

The 60 marines held the place until the Panther arrived, when they were recalled and the work of disembarcation began. The first boatload had scarcely landed when the village burst into flames. The column immediately started up the steep, rocky hill to the earthworks. They eventually took up a position on the top of the hill, and the American flag was raised on the flag staff of the captured Spanish camp. The Oregon then started to rejoin the fleet at Santiago. The marines will hold Guantanamo until the arrival of the expected troops. Meanwhile they are scouting in the vicinity under the protection of the Marblehead, Vixen, and Dolphin.

By the capture of Guantanamo Rear-Admiral Sampson now has a harbour and a base of supplies on the south side of the island, where troops can be landed at will.

SOME SHARP FIGHTING.

The same correspondent telegraphed on the 12th:—The 600 marines landed on Friday from the Panther have had some sharp fighting. The attack began on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock and was kept up until daylight on Sunday morning.

There was, first of all, some desultory firing on the American pickets, who were driven in, though they afterwards rallied and repulsed the advancing Spaniards. The battalion of marines formed three sides of a hollow square about their camp. Below in the bay the American men-of-war left by Rear-Admiral Sampson to support them lay at anchor. Inland from the hill where the camp was situated is a deep ravine, and beyond a range of high hills. The adjacent country is broken, with a thick growth of underwood. The Spaniards were concealed in this cover and had an advantage over the American troops, who lined the ridge and furnished a fine target against the skyline and the white tents.

The Spaniards fought from their cover until midnight. The flashes of their rifles alone guided the American fire. While the fight was going on the launch of the Marblehead, with a machine-gun in the bow, steamed up the bay and enfiladed the Spanish position. As night came on the warships threw their searchlights on shore, and these occasionally showed parties of Spaniards stealing from cover to cover. Whenever these were discovered they were greeted with volleys of carbine fire from the marines lying on the edge of the camp ridge or from the machine-gun on the launch.

Towards morning the fire slackened. As soon as it grew light three 12 pounder field-guns were brought into play by the Americans. Further reinforcements have been landed from the Marblehead. The estimates of the strength of the attacking force vary from 200 to 1,000. The American loss is four killed and one wounded.

GRAVE SITUATION.

Dating from "Camp of Marines, Guantanamo," on the 13th, the correspondent continues his report thus:—

Hitherto the marines have had the best of the fighting, but now the situation has become grave, as they are exhausted with repelling the almost incessant attacks of the Spaniards, and it is uncertain when troops will arrive to relieve them. Were it not for the protecting guns of the fleet, the small force would soon be aniilated by the Spaniards, who are in overwhelming numbers. As matters stand, the Americans can hold the position, but cannot advance until reinforced. The tents have been struck and rolled so as to form breastworks, which are supplemented by trenches around the crest of the hill. The spot is greatly exposed, and the least movement in camp is the signal for instant target practice on the part of the Spanish sharpshooters, whose rifles carry further than those of the marines, although the marksmanship is bad.

It is impossible to estimate accurately the strength of the Spanish force, but it is numerous enough to allow about two-thirds of it to surround the camp nightly, while the more daring among the enemy crawl up the hill and shoot at the marines from bushes about 30 yards from the camp. At night every few yards there is an ambuscade.

After the attack on Saturday night Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington concluded that there was certain to be another on Sunday night. He, therefore, ordered intrenchments to be thrown up on all sides of the camp! and in these trenches the main part of the battalion last night awaited the expected onslaught. As anticipated, it came off shortly after darkness set in, and until daylight the firing on both sides was incessant. At times it was very heavy. A sergeant-major and a private were killed, and four privates were wounded. The attack began at 8 o'clock, and lasted till 3 o'clock in the morning.

This fight was the first in which the Cubans had co-operated with the Americans, and their performance was not a brilliant success. Once, while the marines were firing at the enemy, the Cubans fired without orders, discharging a volley among the Americans, many of whom had narrow escapes.

Lieutenant Neville, who was sent out on scout duty, attacked a small stone fort. After a hot fight the Spaniards were driven off. Fifteen dead Spaniards, including a lieutenant, were found in the captured fort.

FURTHER FIGHTING

is reported to have taken place at Guantanamo on Tuesday. In the early morning a body of Spaniards succeeded in approaching the camp held by the American marines, but were then discovered; and repulsed after a good deal of firing. Afterwards, it is stated, the Americans, in co-operation with a number of Cuban insurgents, took the offensive and attacked and captured a Spanish post some miles from the camp, routing the defenders with an estimated loss to the latter of 40 killed.—There is still some anxiety in Washington lest the Spaniards should attack in force the marines at Guantanamo before the arrival of the troops now en route from Tampa.

Not till Tuesday was it officially known, or known as a fact, that the whole of Admiral Cervera's fleet was at Santiago. The Navy Department has published the following official despatch from Rear-Admiral Sampson:—

"Mole St. Nicholas, June 13.

"Lieutenant Blue has just returned after a detour of 70 statute miles of observation of the harbour of Santiago. He reports that the Spanish fleet is all there.

"The Spanish attacked vigorously the camp at Guantanamo. An outpost of four marines were killed, their bodies being mutilated barbarously. Surgeon Gibbs was killed."

A message received from one of the despatch-boats off Santiago states that Santiago is on the verge of starvation, all food being seized for the men of the army and navy, who are on half rations.

The gunboat Suwanee, on Wednesday, the 8th ult., landed 300,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 2,000 machetes, and 400 rifles and carbines, which were handed over to a force of 800 insurgents, who had been sent down to the coast from a camp in the mountains to the west of Santiago, where 5,000 were assembled. General Gomez is in command, and they are making their way towards Santiago de Cuba.

A gunboat has shelled a railway train conveying Spanish soldiers, killing many.

The gunboat Vixen, according to a telegram from Kingston, Jamaica, has landed 400 rifles, five tons of provisions, and 60,000 rounds of ammunition for the insurgents at Asserado on the south-eastern coast of Cuba.

Jamaica telegrams say that Kingston now serves as a base of supplies for Havana and other Cuban ports. These arrive in large steamers and are transshipped to small craft, which either run the blockade or more probably find their way to some of the lesser unblockeded ports on the south side of the island. Spanish commissariat officers are said to be established at Kingston to superintend these transactions. The American Consul has lodged a protest with the Jamaica Government, declaring a violation of neutrality. Some of the ships engaged in this business appear to sail from New York.

Her Majesty's cruiser Talbot, from Havana, has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, with 35 passengers, including 14 ladies, mostly British subjects.

Advices received by the Talbot report that the supplies of bread in Havana will give out by the middle of the month. Meat is plentiful and is sold at 60c. per pound. Fruit and vegetables, which are grown under guard, are abundant. The Havana newspapers received describe Spanish victories everywhere.

The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror is stated to be at Puertorico, and the report of its destruction by the United States squadron off the coast of Cuba is, therefore, declared to be untrue.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The second section of the military expedition for the Philippines sailed from San Francisco on Wednesday, June 15.

Letters from Manila dated May 26, received in Singapore by sympathizers with the Philippine insurgents, say that prolonged conferences which have taken place between the German Consul and the Governor have excited attention. It is supposed that Germany has designs on the Sulu Archipelago.

A telegram to Madrid from Manila, dated June 8, from General Augustin, the Captain-General of the Philippines, says:—

"The situation continues very grave; the capital is surrounded by the enemy. I have had to retire my forces in order to concentrate our defence on the line of blockhouses, strengthened at intervals by trenches for our troops to fight in. I continue cut off from our communication, and know nothing of General Monet, whom I am expecting with reinforcements. The white population, fearing insurgent excesses, is taking refuge within the fortifications, preferring to be bombarded. The bombardment has not been opened, nor do I know when the enemy will attempt it."

Our Berlin Correspondent states that on the arrival of the German battleship Kaiser at Cavite there will be four German ships of war in that neighbourhood, and that, including reinforcements despatched on June 1, Germany will be represented in the Philippines by 3,000 seamen and marines.

The concentration of German naval force in the Philippines is regarded by several of the Berlin journals as indicating an intention on the part of Germany to intervene in certain eventualities; and strong hopes in the same direction are expressed in the Madrid Press.

The concentration of German ships in the neighbourhood of Manila has aroused some apprehension at Washington. The German Embassy repudiates any purpose other than that of protecting German subjects in the event of an attack on Manila.

THE INDIAN HEROES' FUND.

SPEECH BY LORD ROBERTS.

A largely-attended meeting was held in St. James's Hall, on June 10, in support of a movement, of which the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Secretary of State for India are patrons, to establish a fund "for the relief of all native soldiers disabled and the families of those killed in the frontier campaigns." The Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M. P., presided, and there were present the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V. C., Lord and Lady George Hamilton, General Sir William Lockhart, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. Lord Methuen, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., General Sir Hugh Gough, V. C., the Earl of Denbigh, Sir Douglas Straight, Lord Wenlock, Sir W. and Lady Nicholson, Sir George Armstrong, Admiral Sir E. Commerell, and many other ladies and gentlemen.

The Chairman said that his only qualification for taking the chair was that he had been a few weeks in India. Every subject of Her Majesty must take the deepest interest in this fund. Its origin was the gallantry displayed by one portion of Her Majesty's Service, and especially the Sikhs. It was felt that the fund should not be confined to any one portion of the Indian Army, and they had come there to do all they could to promote a fund for the soldiers who fell for their Queen and their families. (Hear, hear.) They all recognised Her Majesty's liberality to this fund—(hear, hear)—which had been instituted by other members of the Royal Family. (Cheers.)

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts then, as president of the fund, rose to explain its purpose. He said:—Your Royal Highness, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The object of this meeting at which, as president of the "Indian Heroes' Fund," I have the honour to address you is to bring before the public a proposal which every one who can appreciate the value of our Indian Army to the British Army must, I think, feel himself bound to support. The proposal is to evince in a practical manner the recognition by the people of the United Kingdom of the gallantry and devotion which Her Majesty's native soldiers have displayed in many a hard-fought battle, and more especially during the recent arduous and difficult campaign on the North-West frontier of India, which has been happily brought to a successful conclusion by my gallant and distinguished friend, General Sir William Lockhart. (Cheers.) I feel sure I have only to ask you to remember the deeds of heroism—heroism which could not be surpassed by men of our own blood—performed during the defence and relief of Chitral, at Maizar in the Tochi Valley, during the several attacks on the Malakand, and at Saraghari on the Samana, where the defenders died to a man at their post. (Cheers.) When you remember those glorious deeds, you cannot fail to realise how splendidly our native soldiers of all ranks have behaved, whether Sikhs, Gurkhas, Dogras, Rajputs, Punjabi Mohammedans, or even the tribesmen drawn from the very area of disaffection, who, in many instances, rather than prove themselves untrue to their salt, have fought bravely against their own kith and kin. (Cheers.) It is true that the native army is a mercenary army, and that it is composed of men differing from ourselves in race, religion, and civilisation; but I venture to think that it is an Army of such a character and possessed of

SUCH GRAND QUALITIES

as the world has seldom or even seen before. Trained and inspired by their British officers the men have shown true soldierly spirit; over and over again they have fought against almost overwhelming numbers; on many memorable occasions they have held out to the last when even their officers began to despair of reinforcements arriving in time; and they have more than once died at their post sooner than incur the disgrace of surrender. (Cheers.) The native soldier doubtless appreciates his pay and pension, as do soldiers of every nation under the sun, but there is something he appreciates still more—the honour of serving the Queen-Empress, and there is a duty he regards as paramount to all other duties—the duty of being faithful to the Government he has undertaken to obey. It is a significant indication of the loyal feeling which pervades the Indian troops that the late frontier disturbances, regrettable as they were in many respects, have evoked the greatest enthusiasm in the north of India. The Sikhs are more anxious than ever they were before for new Sikh regiments to be raised, and the other races which I have mentioned are no less forward than the Sikhs in their desire for an opportunity to add fresh laurels to those they have already reaped. What seems to me a most remarkable and a most satisfactory result of the Tirah campaign is that the leading men amongst the Afridis should have come to Sir William Lockhart on the eve of his departure from Peshawar and expressed to him, not merely their contrition for their unprovoked acts of hostility, not merely their hope for the renewal of friendly relations, but their wish to enter the ranks of the Indian Army in larger numbers than we have hitherto permitted, and their readiness to fight the enemies of the British Government whenever and wherever they may be called upon to do so. (Hear, hear.) This fine spirit amongst the fighting races of India must not be allowed to die out. It is of inestimable value, and a bulwark of strength to the India Empire, not, indeed, to the Indian Empire only, but to the British Empire as a whole. To maintain this fine spirit, all that is necessary is that our native soldiers should be assured that their services are acceptable to their Sovereign, and are appreciated and acknowledged by their fellow-subjects in this country. They are

READY TO DO MUCH FOR US.

Should we not perform our part and show that we are willing to do what we can for them? And is there any more worthy tribute of recognition that this great, wealthy and generous nation can pay than to endeavour to alleviate the sufferings brought on our native soldiers by their having been disabled or invalided in our service, and to mitigate, as far as money can mitigate, the distress of the bereaved families of those who have laid down their lives fighting against our enemies? It is for this purpose that the "Indian Heroes' Fund" has been started. It is intended for camp-followers as well as soldiers, and will be administered under the orders of the Government of India. It has received, I am glad to be able to inform you, the support and approval of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Connaught (who has begged me to express his deep regret at being unable to attend this meeting), and of the Secretary of State for war and the Secretary of State for India, and my hope is that the example of these Royal personages and of the statesmen who are responsible to the Crown for the efficiency of the Army and the good government of our Indian Empire will be generously followed, not only by those whom I am now addressing, but by the nation at large. (Cheers.) The British Empire is wide. It comprises many races and many creeds, and it is exposed to many dangers. If it is to hold its own it must be nit together by the bonds of sympathy and fellow-feeling. It is because I believe that the raising of the "Indian Heroes' Fund" will go far to cement and encourage this fellow-feeling throughout India, and to prove to our native soldiers that we regard them as comrades not only in name but in fact, that I gladly consented to become the president of the fund, and in that capacity I venture to urge upon you the duty of being mindful of the brave men who have fought and died for their Queen-Empress and in the interests of this great Empire. (Cheers.) As exception has been taken to the name "Indian Heroes' Fund," I have been requested by the committee to explain that this title was adopted when it was merely intended to commemorate the heroism of the Sikh soldiers who fell at Saraghari. When

THE SCOPE OF THE SCHEME WAS ENLARGED,

in order to include all the races of which the Indian Army is composed, it was found difficult to change the name of a fund to which money had been already subscribed. This difficulty, however, like all other difficulties, can no doubt be got over. As I came down to this hall to attend this meeting a communication was made to me, which shows in a very striking manner the mutual regard and esteem which exists between our native troops and their European officers. It was that a gallant British officer—Captain Robinson, of the 2nd Gurkhas, who had fallen—had bequeathed all his arears of pay, which were considerable, for the benefit of the widows and children of the Gurkhas who fell with him. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Cambridge: I have come with pleasure to support this prosposal, which has been so ably brought to your notice by my noble and gallant friend Lord Roberts. In doing so I can only express one regret—that, though I can speak strongly as to matters connected with the Army after my long service as its head, I have no personal experience of India beyond this that in my position as Commander in Chief I have had many opportunities of judging of the gallantry and good services rendered by our Armies, both British and native, and appreciate as much as any man who has served in those Armies (Cheers). These soldiers of India are most valuable to the Empire at large, for without them it would be a difficult, almost impossible, task to hold India at all. In view of these services and of the good feeling and sympathy which exist between Europeans and natives, I feel sure that such a meeting as this must be appreciated by those who live at a distance and have fought for their Sovereign and the Empire. (Cheers.) I have come here with pleasure

TO BACK LORD ROBERTS,

and hope his efforts may be successful. I am also gratified to see present my gallant friend Sir William Lockhart, who, himself a distinguished European, has led a native Indian Army with such conspicuous success (Cheers.) I thank you also for the compliment you have paid me in asking me to come and earnestly hope that Lord Roberts's special appeal may evoke large subscriptions for those whom we desire to benefit. (Cheers).

Lord George Hamilton expressed his pleasure as Secretary of State at the creation of this fund. Last year they would remember that a certain number of picked native officers came over to escort Her Majesty in the Jubilee procession, and those officers were much gratified by their reception, and in a letter of singular felicity of phrasing they expressed their desire, when occasion should offer, to show their devotion to the Queen. That occasion came, and we had all been particularly impressed with the fighting and endurance of these men. The splendid feat of arms of the Gordon Highlanders had had the result of preventing the enemy from meeting Sir W. Lockhart in the open. Thus it was an invisible and ubiquitous enemy with which our force had to contend, and thus the fight was conducted under the most terribly trying conditions. In the performance of such duties—unnoticed and quiet, but infinitely perilous—these native troops naturally bore the main burden. He would congratulate Sir William Lockhart on the remarkable success of the campaign—the success of which was due largely to the outpost efforts of the native troops. The common sense of duty and devotion shown by native and Europeans alike in the field evoked a like common admiration and sympathy irrespective of race or creed both in India and at home. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Lansdowne said he had come, not with the idea that he could add to what Lord Roberts had said, but as one who for more than five years was connected with the Government of India, and he was glad to express his experience. which was that also, he doubted not, of Lord Dufferin and Lord Elgin, and his appreciation of the

SPLENDID SERVICES OF THE NATIVE ARMY

—their intrepidity, resources, and unfailing loyalty. (Cheers) The continuous strain imposed on our Indian troops, along a frontier extending from the Persian Gulf to Siam, was almost inconceivable. At some point or other there was sure to be cause for anxiety and incessant watchfulness and readiness were needed. He was expressing the conviction of every British soldier when he said that the two Armies regarded each other as partners, inspired by mutual goodwill and the sense of common duty. The other day he saw a letter from a British soldier who had been fighting next the little Gurkhas who were so dear to Lord Roberts. The letter was artless, but in sincerity and vividness could not be excelled. "For work like this," wrote the soldier, "the man is little Johnny Gurkha, and if I am worth a shilling a day, Johnny is worth two." (Cheers.)

General Sir William Lockhart testified to the gallantry, endurance, and loyalty of the troops who had served under him in the Tirah and other campaigns. At no time, as Lord Roberts had said, was the warlike spirit of the Sikhs more vigorous than now. Not long ago, when going down to Calcutta, he was met at every considerable railway station in the Punjab by a deputation of Sikhs expressing their joy that their brethren had had so many opportunities of distinguishing themselves in the conflict with the Afridis. Among the other peoples mentioned by Lord Roberts the same spirit prevailed. These men, under British officers, were ready to meet anyenemy of the country in any climate. Men who were so willing to offer their lives in the service of the Empire might, he thought, justly claim some consideration, which he was sure they would receive from this most generous nation. (Cheers.)

General Sir Hugh Gough proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Lord Methuen seconded the motion, and said that he had the good fortune to follow the campaign in the North-West frontier and could testify to the gallantry of Sikh, Gurkha, and other tribes and to the good understanding which prevailed between the British and the native soldier.

The motion was carried unanimously, and briefly acknowledged.

P. AND O. HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

SPEECH BY SIR T. SUTHERLAND.

The 115th half-yearly general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. was held on June 14 at Leadenhall-street. Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P., presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report (the substance of which was given in the "Home News" of June10), said the past half-year did not altogether compare favourably with the corresponding period of the previous year, but that happened to be a very satisfactory half-year, for, among other matters, they had not then begun to feel the pressure of that famine and plague which had devastated certain parts of India. They did not obtain the same amount of specie freight in the half-year as they did in the corresponding period of the previous year, owing to the fact that the movement of specie towards the Far East had not been so great as it was in 1897; nor had they obtained the same amount of casual employment for their vessels. On the other hand, they secured a larger revenue from passengers than they received even during what he might call the very prosperous Jubilee year.

EXCHANGE IN INDIA AND CHINA.

They had also in the half-year under review gained an advantage in the way of exchange. While he recognised the great difficulty of introducing a gold standard into India, there was still greater difficulty in going back on the policy which had been in existence for the last four or five years—a policy which had closed the Indian mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. If they should arrive at a fixed exchange of about 1s. 4d. in India while the exchange in China was the equivalent of 1s., or even below that figure, this difference of 33 per cent. in favour of China would and must tend to increase the competition between India and China in those productions which might be made more or less common to both. India, however, possessed enormous advantages over China which established in his mind the conviction that an exchange rate of about 1s. 4d. would never interfere with a large export trade from our great dependency. The trade of which the company had most reason to complain during the half-year was that of Bombay, owing to the famine and plague. Their Australian trade had also been disappointing to a certain extent.

GOLD WORKINGS IN AUSTRALIA.

During the past year considerable rains had fallen, and they were therefore looking for more enterprise and a more prosperous state of affairs, especially as the gold workings in Australia continued upon a larger and more progressive scale than they had done for many years. Their China trade had been fairly satisfactory in every way. On the whole they had had a favourable half-year, and while they paid their usual interim dividend, they carried forward an amount which ought to go far to assure the normal dividend for the year. They did this after charging a considerable sum on account of the loss which the company must sustain by the stranding of the China. The crops in India and the advance in freights seemed to assure an improvement in the company's receipts under that heading for the next six months, while China and Australia presented no discouraging features to mar this prospect. He would be well satisfied if the anticipated improvement in their freight returns should compensate them for the enhanced cost of coal which they would certainly have to meet this year. They had been warned lately that a revolution was likely to take place in regard to supplies of fuel by coal being supplemented or superseded by the use of mineral oil. This idea was by no means new; it was brought prominently to their notice at least twenty-five years ago, but the defect in the scheme above all others was that it was impossible to rely on anything like a regular and infallible supply of oil fuel at the different ports at which it would be necessary to obtain it. He fancied that coal would die tolerably hard, especially if it was true that there was likely at no distant date to be opened up fields of coal in China of, as had been said, unexampled richness and extent.

BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE FAR EAST.

This again reminded him that at last there was a prospect of China being opened up to foreign enterprise on a scale absolutely unexpected a few years ago. So long as they continued to launch about 1,000,000 tons of steam shipping regularly every year it was pretty certain that the British flag would be fairly well in evidence everywhere—even, he ventured to say, at Ta-lien-wan. This reminded him that the company's fleet was very familiar with Ta-lien-wan about thirty-five years ago in connection with an expedition of the British and French forces to Pekin. They certainly never anticipated in those days that they might—as seemed possible now—be one day called upon to carry Siberian wheat from that port. With the direct and large encouragement of the German Government the German shipping companies were spreading themselves eastwards with a great outlay of capital. The policy of their own company had for a considerable number of years been to restrict the outlay of capital as far as possible, for the simple reason that in these days, when mail contracts were paid on a very much smaller scale than formerly, and when the services which they involved were vastly more onerous, it was extremely difficult to obtain an adequate return on a business of that kind. They were experiencing this difficulty this year, inasmuch as they had begun a new mail contract with £20,000 a year, less subvention, and in connection with which the service would be vastly more onerous and costly than that which expired on Jan. 31 last. The soundness of their policy in regard to capital was proved, above all things, by the market value of their stock; and their most captious critic could hardly accuse them of a want of enterprise, seeing that in the last ten years they had expended no less than £4,500,000 on the construction of new ships.

A NEW AND AMBITIOUS ELEMENT.

The German enterprise was a new and ambitious element in their way, of which, however, they had no right to complain. It would be most carefully watched by the directors. Before concluding he must refer to the stranding of their splendid vessel the China—a misfortune which had placed in dire hazard nearly £250,000 of their capital. Unfortunately, he could not give them an assurance that the ship would eventually be saved, although they were not without hope. They could only ascribe the misfortune to a lack of that vigilance and that circumspection which were at all times essential to safety, but more especially in navigating narrow waters such as those of the Red Sea. There were two lights on the island of Perim, and towards the higher of these lights the ship was directly steered under her late captain's orders for at least three-quarters of an hour before she struck the shore. But it was also absolutely necessary that after a certain interval the second light should be sighted to ensure that the ship was in her proper position. Therein lay the crux of the matter. This second light never was sighted. It should therefore have been patent to the captain's mind that the ship was running into danger. His defence before the committee of inquiry at Aden gave practically no explanation on the subject, and the only conclusion the directors could arrive at was that this was a case of either overconfident or reckless navigation. He must add that Captain de Horne had previously an unblemished record in the company's service for about thirty-five years. Of his officers, on some of whom a deep responsibility rested, he (the chairman) made the same remark—that in their several grades their record was previously unexceptionable. It was a matter of grateful satisfaction to them all that no life was lost in consequence of the accident; and within fifteen or sixteen hours after the stranding of the ship the passengers were being transferred to another of the company's steamers—the Carthage—which brought them speedily to their destination.

The Earl of Leven and Melville seconded the motion which was unanimously adopted; and dividends at the rates of 5 and 7 per cent. per annum respectively were afterward declared on the preferred and deferred stocks of the company.

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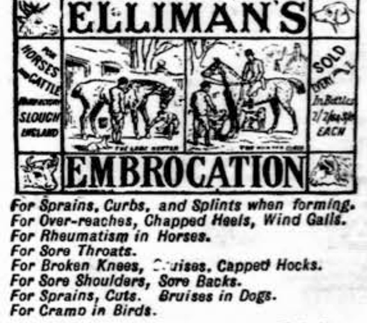

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